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TOPICS OF THE DAY

Periodical L71

THE BIG QUESTION IN THE CURRENCY BILL

THE MONEY POWER, we have been told pretty often of late, is trying to grab control of the Government, but on publication of the new Currency Bill, a great cry goes up from the bankers that just the opposite peril is imminent. Instead of our politics becoming the plaything of the banks, the banks are to become the toys of politics. Mr. Untermyer, the money-trust hunter, approves the bill, and so does Mr. Bryan, who is glad it is "written from the standpoint of the people, rather than the standpoint of the financiers," and adds that the only two classes who can object are "those who dispute the right of the people to issue through their government the money which the people need, and those who, distrusting the representatives chosen by the people to guard the public welfare, would deny the government officials control over the issuance of emergency notes." But a number of papers have no hesitation in coming right out and saying that they do distrust "the representatives chosen by the people to guard the public welfare." In fact, they call them "politicians," and frankly aver that they are not to be trusted with the financial control of the United States. They object, in short, to the proposed absolute Federal control of the regional reserve banks by a board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Controller of the Currency, and four other members to be appointed by the President. The only specific requirement, we are told, is that "at least one of the members of this board shall have banking experience," and adverse opinion of the bill suggests that such a plan for the structure of the Federal Reserve Board "makes possible, if it does not actually provide, for political control of the most concentrated form." Even the Democratic press seem to hesitate to endorse this feature of the bill unreservedly.

That the long-heard cry against having the Government in the banking business, "in view of the deplorable intermeddling of successive national Administrations with the money market," is wholly disregarded by President Wilson's indorsement of the Currency Bill is the assertion of the New York *Herald* (Ind.), which maintains that the present measure puts not so much the Government, but the President himself, "into absolute control of all the country's machinery of banking and currency," and *The Herald* adds:

"It is a joke on those who objected to the concentration of authority involved in a central bank—this proposal to make the Central Reserve Board consist of three governing Federal officials appointed by the President and four other members, all to be chosen by him with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President, moreover, is to control six of the nine directors of every one of the twelve regional reserve associations. And the Central Board—all of his appointment—may . . . require any one of these banks to rediscount the paper of another, regulate the issue of Treasury notes to them, and put any of them into the hands of a receiver. This is surely some centralization."

Recalling that the country properly refused to tolerate the Aldrich Commission's proposal of "a central bank, or reserve association, under purely private control," because such an organization "would inevitably become Wall Street's Gibraltar," the New Orleans *Times Democrat* (Ind. Dem.) says that it is of equal importance to make sure that the Federal Reserve Board and bank system "shall not become the happy hunting-ground of politicians and their henchmen." That is what we have in the present measure, believes the New York *Sun* (Ind.), which pictures the Federal Reserve Board as "predominantly political" and as having a power vested in it which is "unbelievably autocratic." No central bank in the world, says *The Sun*, has as great authority, and "all the possibilities of a political issue suggested by the Aldrich plan are inherent in the reserve board provisions." *The Sun* is particular to point out that "the regional reserve idea is a good one," calling it "an evolution of the clearing-house" that suits the country's customs and requirements, but it is opposed to the proposal—

"to subordinate these regional banks in every way to the autocracy of a political board at Washington, the board in turn being subject to every kind of sectional pressure and amenable to sectional clamor unless its members should be possest of infinite wisdom, unwavering patriotism, be thoroughly disinterested, and have a world-embracing knowledge of the business and banking situation. Without continuing the analysis, it is evident that the bill as published offers the most menacing possibilities of political controversy which could easily issue in a Presidential contest for the control of the Federal banking system."

Speculation along these lines leads the New York *Press* (Prog.) to say that the bill "to all intents and purposes makes the President of the United States the president of the federated national banks of the country," and presupposing possible Presidents, including Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bryan, Coxey, and Mrs.

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Pankhurst—"in the evolution of the voting right"—*The Press* remarks:

"Nobody ever dreamed Coxey was a banker. Nobody ever dreamed Mr. Bryan was a banker. Nobody ever dreamed Mr. Wilson was a banker. And nobody would ever dream Mrs. Pankhurst could be a banker. But here is a measure

MAKING IT EASY FOR HIM.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

that could, in effect—that could so far as concerns consequences from causes—charge any one of them happening to be President of the United States with the vastest banking responsibilities that could possibly be piled together. That sort of thing, humorous in the mere thought of it, so far surpasses a joke in the possible exercise of it that it is pregnant with national tragedy."

That governments do not make good bankers is shown by history and experience, declares the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which inquires whether "the disastrous consequences of political control over these matters" have been so soon forgotten, and says that a student of his country's history like the President must recall the struggle made forty years ago to force the payment of government bonds in silver at the option of the Treasury. Has he forgotten, *The Times* asks, the opposition of Congress to the resumption of specie payments, or the effort to commit us to a policy of "the free, unlimited coinage of silver at a fixt ratio with gold"?

But heated partizanship in a subject requiring cool and impartial discussion is deplored by the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), which says that "the abstract of the bill seems to show that it is based on principles which will almost inevitably make the discussion political," while the Providence *Journal* presumes that the bill "may be satisfying to Mr. Bryan" or "placate the prejudices of Mr. Henry, of Texas," but it imposes on its sponsors "the task to refute the lesson of European experience and, to an extent, of our own."

To those that tremble at the possibility of the bill becoming law, the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) offers as a reminder that it must run "the gauntlet of committees, caucus, and the conflicting opinions of members in both houses of Congress," and if passed at all, the final form "may differ greatly from that in which it is now presented." But *The Press* does not expect to see it passed in any event "as a trailer to the Tariff Bill," whereas the opinion of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) is that if President Wilson, "the hardest working official at the national capital," is willing to endure a Washington summer, Congress can scarcely refuse the friendly challenge of his personal appeal for the Currency Bill. In his address the President gave his arguments for immediate currency legislation, and from it the New York *Commercial* selects the following sentences as "high lights":

"It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business-men a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise which we are about to bestow upon them.

"We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff.

"*It is not enough to strike the shackles from business.* We must show that we understand what business needs.

"The tyrannies of business, big and little, lie within the field of credit.

"We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of every-day transactions.

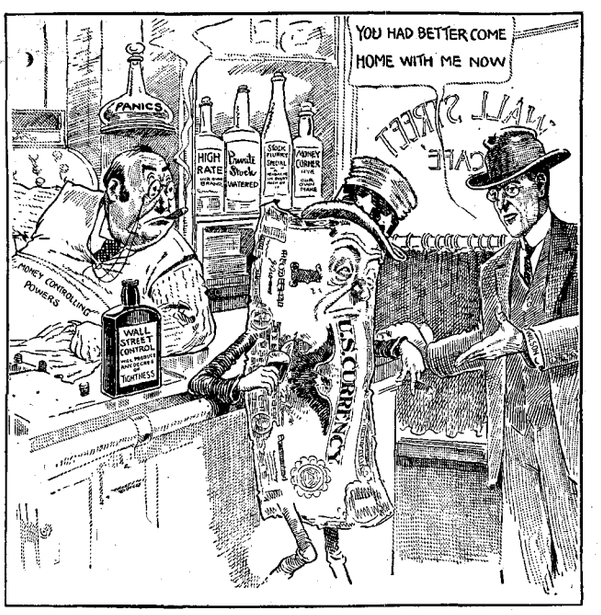
"Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country.

"The control of the system of banking and of issue must be public, not private, must be vested in the Government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business."

The bill should pass, says the Louisville *Post* (Ind.), because "it is mild, it moves, and it moves in the right direction," while the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) holds that the objections brought against the bill now may be overbalanced by its virtues as shown in time, and adds that—

"Under the hammering and exposition of Congressional debate and pressure of intelligent conservative popular sentiment, the centralization feature may be modified into Federal regulation, which is recognized as essential, in lieu of power of Federal dictation. Until then let us suspend definite conclusion or commitment for or against the measure."

The spirit of meeting the Currency Bill "frankly and fairly," because its general aim is in the right direction, is reported by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* from all parts of the United States, altho it also realizes that the proposal to control the Federal Reserve Board by "a politically appointed and not a



REFORMING OUR CURRENCY.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

financially appointed body" will assuredly be attacked in Congress. On this provision of the bill the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) points out that:

"Much depends on the character of the men selected by the Executive for the Federal board of control, and in turn of the

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men selected by the board of control to fill the thirty-six places on the directories of the twelve reserve banks. Politics should not be permitted to dominate the choice of these positions; the very best men in the country are none too good."

Another phase of the "politically appointed" Reserve Board is presented by the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) which

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BILL SYKES AND OLIVER TWIST.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

says that the national bankers have much less to fear from governmental interference with their business than some of them imagine at the first glimpse of the bill, because—

"The Federal Reserve Board would have very considerable powers in regard to the issue of currency, but with the other branches of banking it would not interfere. It is fairly open to debate whether this central board ought to be constituted of two-thirds appointees of the President and one-third representatives of the banking interest. But all governments except our own exercise considerable control over the issue of bank circulation. There is no reason why our Government should not exercise that control over the paper circulation which is exercised generally by the governments of the commercial nations."

Similarly, while admitting that the Democratic party could accept certain modifications in the bill, the Baltimore *Sun* notes that at the last would remain the great question, "whether there is to be government or private control of the currency?" And *The Sun* answers:

"Those who find something outrageous in the thought of the Government entering the banking business will say never. Those who see nothing more incongruous in government control of banking than in civilian control of the Army and Navy will take a different view. In view of the great benefits that every one admits will flow from the operation of various features of the proposed measure—benefits so admirably presented in the President's great speech—we think that even Wall Street itself should hesitate to take the responsibility of defeating all currency legislation because it does not like that one feature of government control of the central board."

Without changes in its present form, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) stands in square support for the bill, only making the proviso that the—

"Wilson Administration either append to its bill or follow it with a constitutional amendment extending the term of the Chief Magistrate to seven years without reelection, taking him and the finances quite out of politics and by a single stroke of the pen answering the most pregnant case against the measure, that it would sectionalize the Treasury, and put it in the hands of an ambitious or unscrupulous Executive."

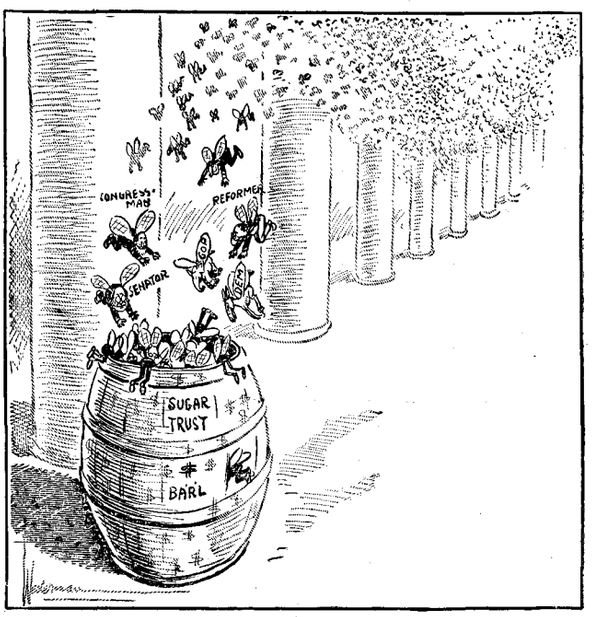
HUNTING THE INSIDIOUS LOBBYIST

HAPPILY for every one, there are few who find nothing pleasing in the disclosures brought out by the Senate Committee which is investigating President Wilson's tariff lobby charges. Most Democratic editors believe the Presidential words of warning to have been fully substantiated by the testimony. Others, reading the same evidence, see in it proof that the so-called lobbyists were simply representatives of industries affected by tariff changes who were carrying on a perfectly legitimate campaign of information and persuasion. Then, those who see little value in the inquiry, so far as the tariff or the lobby is concerned, are glad that there has been another exposure of the abuse of Congressional franks. The President and others interested in the Underwood Bill are said to be pleased at the prospect of its speedy passage, now that obstructive measures are placed under suspicion. And the impartially minded newspaper reader finds entertainment in the confessions of Senators and supposed lobbyists and much unlooked-for information regarding the ways of legislators and publicity men. That there have been expensive campaigns to influence public opinion and mold legislation, especially in connection with sugar duties, is apparent to all. The question now is, whether this activity is legitimate and justifiable. The old-fashioned lobbyist, with a "roll," has not been found, but Senator Overman, who heads the investigating committee, believes that the same work is now being done as effectively by a more up-to-date, and perhaps more "insidious," successor. He says, in a statement given to the press:

"We have developed thoroughly the fact that there is powerful and concerted lobbying. It is not the personal appeal to Senators, but the newer form of organized activity to mold public sentiment, and to influence Senators by means of public pressure from various sources. It is 'insidious' to the extent that this publicity and organized campaign often partakes of misrepresentation and misinformation."

But, objects one of the so-called "lobbyists":

"I do not see how we were going outside our rights either as



THE HEAD WAS ALWAYS OFF.
—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

citizens or as business men or as patriotic obedient servers of the Constitution. I am sure that none of my colleagues felt otherwise about it.

"It is our right to go to our legislators, to argue with them, to explain to them, to confer with them, and urge those people

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whose interests back in the country are our interests, to lay their cause before their legislators both by letter and by telegrams.

"This is the life of an industry as we see it, and we have done what we thought was honest and right in a right and honest way."

And a Republican paper from the Far West, the Albuquerque *Morning Journal*, similarly protests:

"To say that men may not file briefs with committees, for or against any proposed law, is to deny the right of petition which is fundamental in the government of the United States.

"Also intimation that literature should not be sent over the country for the purpose of informing the public as to facts connected with proposed legislation is an absurdity that should not be countenanced for a moment by the voters. To attempt to do such a thing would be a step toward Russianizing our government."

Senator Overman's conclusions are based upon information coming from three sources: testimony of Senators, testimony of witnesses supposedly having knowledge of lobbying, and letters bearing upon activities of certain representatives of sugar interests. The Senators, by the terms of the investigation resolution, were called upon not only to tell about the lobby, but also to state their connection with, or interest in, any industry affected by the tariff. There were thus brought out much interesting and amusing autobiographical material, several ingenious definitions of lobbying, many a sage or witty observation on political situations, past or present, but little news of activity in the lobbies. In fact, most Senators had seen nothing to justify President Wilson's warning. A few had some affirmative testimony, however. Senator Kenyon (Rep., Ia.) believed that the "social lobbying" at the capital was the most "insidious" and powerful lobbying possible. Senator Poindexter (Prog., Wash.) named several former members of Congress as practising lobbying in Washington. Senator Thomas (Dem., Col.) told of getting hundreds of letters and telegrams protesting against free sugar, some persuasive and argumentative, others "couched in words of warning that if I disobeyed the suggestions contained in them, I would have to take the consequences." Because of the extent and similarity of these communications the Senator was satisfied that the whole correspondence "was the result of organized action inspired and paid for by the interests directly concerned." Senator Reed (Dem., Mo.) had seen no lobbyists, but was aware that a new system of trying to influence legislators was being used. Part of this scheme, he said, was a chain-letter system, whereby all personal and business acquaintances of those engaged in the industries concerned were induced to bring pressure upon their representatives in Congress. So that the Senator had received a telegram from St. Louis horse and mule dealers, reading:

"Please vote for a duty on sugar; it is very necessary to preserve the mule industry of Missouri."

More details came when the committee heard Truman G. Palmer, whom the New York *Sun* calls "the leading spirit of the sugar protectionists," and who has represented the beet-sugar industry in Washington for several years; Henry T. Oxnard, the "beet-sugar king," and Frank C. Lowry, a free-sugar advocate and a representative of the refining interests. Newspaper summaries of Mr. Palmer's testimony make this the main fact to be learned from it: "In the campaign of the anti-free-sugar propagandists within the past year, there have been sent out in all 1,525,000 pieces of mail matter as public documents under various franks of Senators and Representatives, saving to the sugar protectionists $28,000 in postage." The principal item here was "Sugar at a Glance," a brochure containing a speech of Senator Lodge's, illustrated with diagrams and statistics furnished by Mr. Palmer. According to this testimony, an edition of 320,000 was printed by the Government Printing Office at the request of Senator Lodge and mailed throughout the country under the Senator's frank. Such "abuse of the franking privilege" arouses the press, without regard for tariff or party predilections, to demand reforms which will end it.

Mr. Lowry, of the "free-sugar lobby," testified that the Federal Sugar Refining Company had expended through him about $25,000 in the last four years in promoting the cause of free sugar. Most of this, he said, went for advertising and postage. The Republican New York *Tribune* notes that "a document entitled 'Sugar at a Second Glance,' advocating free sugar, in reply to the Palmer document, was printed as a public document at the request of Senator Ollie James," so that Senator Newlands comes to the conclusion that—

"In this contention, the refiners, including the Sugar Trust, the Spreckels, and the Arbuckles, are on one side and the beet-sugar factories are on the other. I condemn the methods and practises of both as disclosed by the evidence, of which I had little realization until recently."

The greatest revelation of these "methods and practises" came in a batch of letters found in Mr. Palmer's office, which were written to or by a former Washington representative of the sugar growers. Those letters were read before the Senate Committee, says the Philadelphia *North American's* (Prog.) Washington correspondent:

"They tell of a campaign, lasting over a period of years, which includes the purchase of influential newspapers, 'arrangements' with the Associated Press to send interviews favorable to the sugar people, the careful selection of members of Congress to make sugar speeches prepared by agents of the industry, selection of ex-Senators at munificent salaries as representatives of the Sugar Trust in Washington, the 'doctoring' of statistics presented to Congressional committees, and threats of political extinction worked up against recalcitrant members of both Houses."

In certain Republican eyes, the occupant of the White House appears to resemble the "insidious" lobbyists he is so anxious about. Says Senator Townsend, of Michigan:

"The nearest approach to undue influence, and I say this with all due respect, has been the influence of the President and the influence of the party secret caucus. There are men who will not vote against the Tariff Bill for fear of antagonizing the Administration. Because of the insinuation that an insidious lobby exists, I believe that certain Senators who would approve amendments to the proposed legislation will refrain from voting for them for fear they might lay themselves open to the charge that they have been influenced by the alleged lobby."

This the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls a mere "bit of partizan fooling," and so, too, it seems to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and *Tribune* (Rep.), while Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, takes the trouble to explain the President's part in the tariff-making as follows:

"So much has been said in the press concerning the President's alleged connection with certain amendments recommended by certain subcommittees of the Finance Committee that is misleading and erroneous that in order that the public may understand the facts, I wish to say that while the President has exprest to the members of the Finance Committee, as he is reported to have exprest to members of the Ways and Means Committee when the bill was in the House, strong views and convictions with respect to placing on the free list both wool and sugar, he has not, so far as I know, exprest any views as to the other provisions of the bill, except when his opinion has been asked, and has not in any way attempted to dictate to the committee."

The New York *Herald's* correspondent notes that "other lobbies as well as those interested in tariff matters have been disclosed," tho "they will not be so carefully investigated." Some consideration, for instance, is likely to be given to the complaint of Judge Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific's board of directors, that in planning the Union-Southern Pacific dissolution, the railroad heads have been "approached by various

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persons professing to have influence which they would bring to bear in the proceedings, provided the railroad people employed certain lawyers," and that following the rejection of these applications unfavorable rumors about the road would appear in the press. Many believe that the end of the lobby investigation is not yet.

TAXING BACHELORS AND BANANAS

FOR THE FIRST TIME in our national history, notes a Southern daily with surprize and gratification, "a tariff bill is to come out of the Senate yielding a lower average rate of duties than that fixt by the bill when it left the House." The changes made by the Finance Committee which attract the greatest amount of journalistic attention are those putting a tax on bananas and bachelorhood and putting a premium on babies. The Republican New York *Tribune*, for instance, thinks the bill much improved as a downward revision measure by the efforts of the Senate committee, but it protests against the plan to raise several millions of additional revenue by placing a duty of five cents a bunch on bananas, as an unjustifiable taxing of the "poor man's fruit." On the other hand, *The Tribune* has nothing but praise for the modifications in the income-tax section of the bill, which include what amounts to the taxation of bachelors. State legislators who have looked upon bills for the taxation of the prosperous citizen who does not see fit to support a wife as "freak legislation," and who have looked askance at "paternalistic" propositions encouraging parenthood, now see the Federal Government seriously considering such action. For the Senate committee would, first of all, lower the general exemption limit from $4,000 to $3,000, thus pleasing those who saw "class legislation" in the decision for the higher figure, and those who wished for a lower limit, in order that more citizens might share directly in the burdens of government. But fathers of families are specially provided for, and bachelors are apparently discriminated against. For, explains the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, the husband who supports a wife and two or more children would be exempted up to $5,000.

"HE GROWS MORE LIKE ME EVERY DAY."
—Jay in the New York *Globe*.

"He would get $3,000 exemption in his own right, the flat exemption allowed all special income-tax payers under the law. Then he would be allowed $1,000 on account of his wife, unless she was supporting herself. He would get another $500 exemption for each of his children up to the limit of $1,000. If the wife was enjoying an independent income in excess of $3,000, she would be required to pay upon it regardless of what her husband might pay."

The provision for the separate taxation of the incomes of husband and wife, says *The Evening Sun* (Ind.) editorially, is likely to increase considerably the revenue raised by the tax. In the case of a dependent husband, it notes, "the Senators think of making an exemption of $1,000 for him; the same as for a dependent wife." *The Evening Sun* continues:

"The Senators are evidently in no mind to encourage an excessive birth-rate; the premium allowed for the first two children is, perhaps, a recognition of the fact that the older children in the family appear at a time when the income is less than it may become in later years. But there is no purpose, clearly, to bid for families of ten or a dozen children, as is done in some parts of the world. It is likely that the Senators recognize the fact that the part of the population which would be most tempted by the premium on children is apt to produce plenty of children anyhow, and that even the broad spaces of the United States are not so boundless as they once were reckoned.

"But the form of the Senate bill is not yet fully decided upon. The tentative plan at present reported is likely to provoke interested discussion. They might make a further provision that in case of twins at the first birth, the $500 premium need not vanish from the eye of hopeful adventure in the matrimonial field."

Other changes in the income-tax plan include a readjustment of the schemes for taxing corporation profits and returns on indebtedness, and the granting of exemptions to mutual life- and marine-insurance companies. Most of the proposed changes in the tariff bill proper are improvements, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), as does the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which thus sums them up in its editorial columns:

"Most of the unbalanced rates as between finished goods and raw material or partly manufactured articles have been corrected, partly by lowering or removing them in case of the former and partly by slightly advancing them in the latter case. For instance, various dyestuffs and other chemicals used in manufacturing are transferred to the free list. So are pig and scrap iron and some other of the rough products of iron and steel, cement and asphalt, and some other articles of corresponding use in industries. Raw material of human food has also been mostly made free of duty, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, which have long been articles of export and need no protection. The absurdity of imposing a duty on wheat, while making flour free of duty, has been corrected, and there are reductions of rates on other agricultural products. . . . In the textile schedules there are some reductions and some advances in rates, but these are moderate, and, on the whole, make the rates better balanced. It is estimated that the schedules as revised would yield some $5,000,000 more of annual revenue than those of the bill as it came from the House."

The increase in revenue, we read in the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondence, "has been brought about through the imposition of a tax of five cents a bunch on bananas and through the restoration of a tax on brandy used in the fortification of pure sweet wines in the domestic industry." Bananas are to be taxed, notes the New York *Tribune* disapprovingly, not merely because about $2,500,000 additional revenue will be raised thereby, but also "on the ground that their importation into this country is controlled by a trust." *The Tribune* calls this "an apt illustration of the bootlessness of such a method of attacking trusts." For,

"The duty will have to be borne by the consumer and will simply give the trust a welcome excuse for raising the price of bananas to retailers. When the time comes for the consumer to settle up he will be paying at the rate of 10, 15, or 20 cents additional a bunch."

Several papers share the New York *Sun's* satisfaction over the Finance Committee's cutting out of the tariff bill "some of those ultraprotectionist, vexatious, inquisitorial, and fatuous

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administrative provisions." The New York *Times* informs us briefly that the committee has "dropt the absurd 5 per cent. rebate on imports in American bottoms," "struck out the provision authorizing the inspection of the books of foreign manufacturers," "dropt the provision intended to prevent 'dumping' from foreign markets," and, finally, has "adopted a provision for a joint commission from the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means to revise the administrative features of the law and report to the regular session in December."

The retention of the free-wool and ultimate free-sugar provisions in the Underwood Bill, and the other retentions on and additions to the free list, are looked upon in Washington as a victory for the President. It is not thought that any important changes in the Finance Committee's amendments will be made before the bill goes to conference. And the New York *Times* correspondent hears that Chairman Underwood has exprest approval of the Senate changes. This even persuades some to hope that the Underwood Tariff Bill has practically assumed its final form, tho it should be remembered that it has yet to run the gamut of debate in caucus and Senate and of keen analysis in the conference room.

FAVORING FARM AND LABOR "TRUSTS"

EVEN THO President Wilson apparently has done just what it was expected he would do in signing the Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill, which Mr. Taft vetoed because of an exemption clause affecting the farming and labor interests, yet it was what many editorial onlookers, up to the last moment, were hoping he would not do. The new law provides, the press report, for an appropriation of $300,000 to be expended in trust prosecutions by the Department of Justice, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, but contains this proviso:

"That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who cooperate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products."

This exemption clause was characterized by Mr. Taft as "vicious class legislation," and President Wilson received protests against it, say Washington correspondents, from "business and professional men, organizations, and many individuals having an interest in the welfare of the Government." It is suggested also by these writers that before the presentation of the bill to the House, President Wilson had disclosed no objection to the exemption clause, but that later, when he sought to have this clause eliminated, he found the House majority in favor of it too heavy, and was informed, moreover, that to attempt to persuade it might imperil the passage of the whole bill. Just what this risk would involve is shown by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who says that unless the bill had been passed, practically every department of the Government would suffer for lack of funds for important work, almost every committee of the House of Representatives would have to be appointed again for consideration of budgets, Congress would have to stay in session two or three months after the passage of the Tariff and Currency Bills, and, what is more, "all the attempted raids on the Treasury, more or less successfully fought in the last session, would be resumed with results problematical." Consequently the question of the veto or approval was not such a simple matter as it looked, this writer concludes; and that the President himself judged it one for explanation may be gathered from his personal statement attached with his signature to the bill:

"I have signed this bill because I can do so without, in fact, limiting the opportunity or the power of the Department of Justice to prosecute violations of the law, by whomsoever committed.

"If I could have separated from the rest of the bill the item which authorized the expenditure by the Department of Justice of a special sum of $300,000 for the prosecution of violations of the Antitrust Law, I would have vetoed that item, because it places upon the expenditure a limitation which is, in my opinion, unjustifiable in character and principle. But I could not separate it. I do not understand that the limitation was intended as either an amendment or interpretation of the Antitrust Law, but merely as an expression of the opinion of Congress—a very emphatic opinion, backed by an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives and a large majority of the Senate, but not intended to touch anything but the expenditure of a single small additional fund.

"I can assure the country that this item will neither limit nor in any way embarrass the actions of the Department of Justice. Other appropriations supply the Department with abundant funds to enforce the law. The law will be interpreted, in the determination of what the Department should do, by independent, and I hope impartial, judgments as to the true and just meaning of substantive statutes of the United States."

The campaign to have the President veto the bill on account of the labor and farming proviso was based on misrepresentation, the New York *Globe* (Rep.) maintains, and it says that many business men were deceived into signing a veto petition without having examined the matter for themselves. The sole question raised by the proviso is "whether or not labor unions and cooperative farmers are *per se* illegal." *The Globe* continues:

"No issue relating to boycotting or intimidating or the like is involved by the proviso. These are just as illegal as before. The only exemption sought is one that, in fact, has always existed —namely, that men should not be prosecuted for associating themselves in organizations 'having in view,' to use the precise language of the proviso, 'the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful.'"

Very little is gained by labor in the passage of the bill, according to the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, for it "prohibits prosecutions the Government has rarely instituted, while permitting suits which have aroused the enmity of the workers against the Antitrust Law." Even the little merit the exemption clause may have, *The Leader* believes, will cease to have effect once the life of the appropriation has ended.

The charge of "vicious class legislation" brought against the exemption clause is riddled by *The Saturday Evening Post* (Phila.) which remarks that the railroads "have violated the Sherman Law every day since it was passed," for

"Their exactly uniform rates between given points could not possibly be reached except by joint agreements in restraint of trade and in spite of the Antitrust Law. The Government tacitly sanctions this violation because it dare not do otherwise—knowing that unbridled competition in railroad rates would be ruinous. Why is not exempting the railroads, in this respect, from the Sherman Law class executive action of the most vicious sort?"

Turning now to the critics of the measure, whose name is legion, we find the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) finding much fault with the action of Congress and going on to say that charitable people will defend the President because he has been frightened by "outeries of the bogy men" in Congress. Similar uncomplimentary references to the President's courage and wisdom appear in papers like the New York *Herald* (Ind.), New York *Journal of Commerce*, New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.). John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, takes occasion, in his annual report, to protest against "the free and unmolested manner" in which the Labor Trust violates the Sherman Law, exclaiming that he gazes upon this act of Congress with "horrified amazement."

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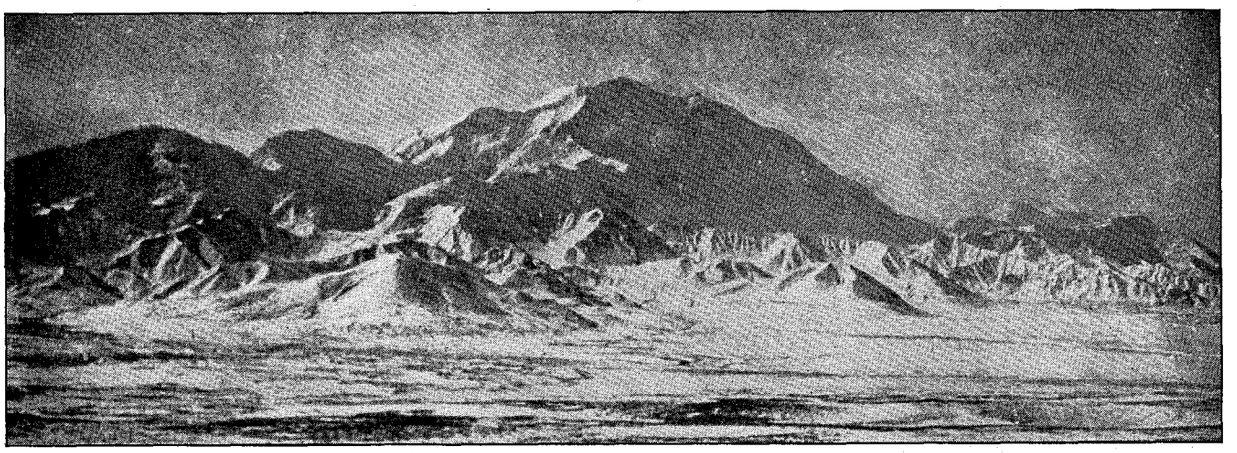


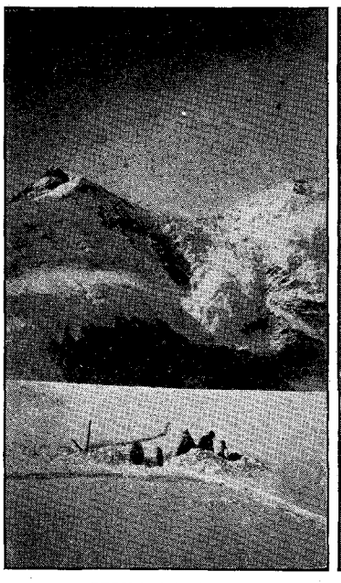
MOUNT McKINLEY,

The loftiest peak in North America; from a distance of twenty miles.

MOUNT M'KINLEY CONQUERED

THE WORD of an archdeacon who says he has scaled Mount McKinley is accepted by the press where the claim of a doctor who said he had done the feat a few years ago was scouted. Perhaps a mere deacon would have failed to overcome the editorial skepticism, but Hudson Stuck is an archdeacon and an Episcopal missionary for Alaska, and he assures us that, on June 7, he and three companions took from Prof. Herschel C. Parker, of Columbia University, the record of climbing in that region. And since, suggests the New York *Times*, Mount McKinley is the loftiest peak on the continent, "they hold the altitude record for mountain-climbing in North America." Professor Parker arrived in July, 1912, within 300 feet of the point of the highest peak, and it was during this expedition that pictures were taken of a peak which Dr. Frederick A. Cook said was the summit of the mountain, but which, according to Professor Parker, was twenty miles to the south and only 5,000 feet above the sea-level. Archdeacon Stuck and his companions set out from Fairbanks, March 13, equipped like a prospector's expedition and supplied with charts and other data compiled by Professor Parker. Supplies had been carried as early as last fall to a point near McPhee Pass, at an altitude of 9,000 feet, by H. P. Karstens, a member of the exploring party. Archdeacon Stuck was by no means a novice in the business, for he has ascended nearly all the great peaks of the Canadian and Colorado Rockies and scaled many of the high peaks of the Alps. Here is his own description of the Mount McKinley trip in the form of a telegram sent from Fairbanks to a friend in Seattle:

"H. P. Karstens, R. G. Tatum, Walter Harper, and I reached top of South (the highest of all peaks) on a clear day when it was possible to read all the angles of the mountain and other points and make certain that the peak we had conquered was the highest of all. We successfully carried a mercurial barometer to the top and made complete readings and observations which, with simultaneous readings at Gibben, should permit a close

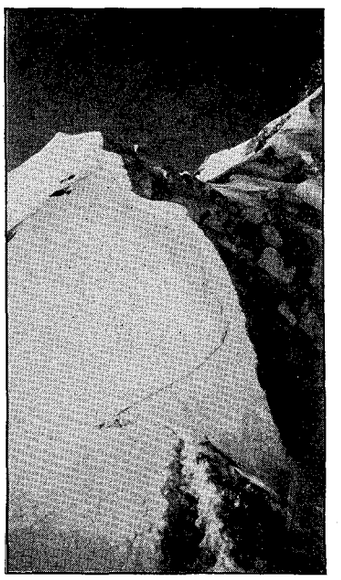


A PERILOUS PROSPECT.

The Parker party on a precipice 11,000 feet high, looking toward heights reaching upward 15,000 feet.

HUDSON STUCK,

Who, on June 7, succeeded in reaching the summit of this mountain which has baffled so many daring climbers. He estimates the height of Mount McKinley at 19,500 feet.



THE WAY ALONG THE RIDGE.

One dangerous path in the steep ascent of Mount McKinley, photographed by the unsuccessful Parker party.

THE OBSTACLES AND THE MAN WHO OVERCAME THEM.

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approximation of the true altitude when proper corrections are applied. Water boiled at 174.9 degrees. The present estimate of the summit's height is upward of 19,500 feet.

"We were able to read angles on all prominent points. With field-glasses we clearly saw the flag-pole erected in 1910 by the Thomas Lloyd expedition on the north peak (the lower of the two main peaks).

"After completing observations on the summit, we hoisted the American flag on the upper basin, erected a six-foot cross, and said 'Te Deum' on the highest point of North America. The northeast ridge is the only possible approach to the summit. Due to the violent earthquakes of last July, the higher ridges were terribly shattered, and this added largely to the danger, difficulty, and labor of the ascent. We spent three weeks in continuous bad weather, hewing a passage three miles long through this side. This was the chief cause of delay, as we made rapid progress at all other stages of the journey. The chief credit for our success is due to Karstens's good judgment, resourcefulness, and caution. We did not have a single mishap."

The Times has this to say about the credibility of the story:

"No one will doubt the missionary's report, backed up as it will be by the circumstantial account of his companions, Karstens, Tatum, and Harper, and the complete and careful readings of observations taken at points all the way up the mountain. The six-foot cross which Archdeacon Stuck left on the peak will be of permanent record. Time was when the word of an explorer was regarded as unimpeachable. That day has passed, but it is safe to predict that Dr. Stuck's claims will bring no discredit to the cloth."

FINISH OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

THE PRACTICAL NULLIFICATION of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1875, by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, suggests to the Charleston *News and Courier* that "the folly of undertaking to secure social equality for the negro by law" has been made clear to the satisfaction "even of the North." Nor is it to be wondered at, this paper adds, that laws "enacted in heat and bitterness" should produce unexpected results, and it finds an anomalous development in the fact that the Fourteenth Amendment, designed to protect the negro, should of all amendments have become "the prop and bulwark of salvation to the vested interests of America." On the other hand, it is the view of the New York *World* that to-day the negro has really more rights than "it was attempted to secure for him by act of Congress after the Civil War." He has won these rights for himself, *The World* says, with the assistance of time, for in such difficult matters "custom slowly and painfully finds solutions that written statutes fail to provide." In the Civil Rights Act, we are reminded by press reports, Charles Sumner sought "to crown the achievement of the Fourteenth Amendment" with Federal legislation making it a criminal offense to discriminate against negroes in hotels, theaters, public eating-places, and railroad carriages. According to the Fourteenth Amendment, "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," and with this provision the attempt was made to enforce social equality between the races. But the amendment did not work as expected, the Springfield *Republican* says, for the reason that—

"its prohibition was directed against States in their legislation, whereas it carried no guaranty against infringement of a citizen's civil rights by fellow citizens. The Federal Act of 1875 thus broke down when the attempt was made to enforce it against hotel-keepers, theater managers, and railroad companies in the several States."

The case just decided, *The Republican* continues, puts the Supreme Court on record as declaring the Civil Rights Act "null and void on the sea, the navigable waters of the United States and the Territories," and the decision "seems sound law." The facts of the case are thus recited: Mary F. Butts, a negress, bought a first-class ticket on the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation line from Boston. On her trip to Norfolk and return she was denied the same sleeping and eating accommodations as were furnished white people, and she brought suit for $6,000 damages under the Civil Rights Act. *The Republican* believes the decision against her to be sound law in that there are "no guaranties of personal liberty or equality" to cover such a complaint as that made by the plaintiff outside of the Fourteenth Amendment, of whose curious workings it says:

"The Fourteenth Amendment was primarily intended for the protection of the colored race just out of slavery. The only clause in it that has vitally affected the country is that one which says that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. That has been a godsend to corporations in our time against legislation deemed by the courts confiscatory in character. The Workman's Compensation Act of New York was declared null and void because of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the railroads which have won recently in the United States Supreme Court against the rate decree of the State Railroad Commissioners have that same 'due-process' clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to thank. The negro gets nothing. Here is one of the travesties of constitutional history."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PARDON this consuming curiosity, Theodore, but what DID you do with the six cents?—*Columbia State.*

SECRETARY BRYAN might send the Moros a prospectus of his plans for universal peace.—*New York Evening Sun.*

IF speech is given to conceal thought, it becomes perfectly clear that the Hon. W. J. Gaynor is one of our greatest little concealers.—*Columbia State.*

IT is respectfully but firmly suggested to railroad companies that the time to burn wooden cars is before railroad accidents, not after.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHEN colleges elect newspaper men as presidents, as one of the oldest in the West has just done, we should say that the future of higher education in this country was very bright.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IT is observed that the new currency bill does not remove what Private John Allen declared was the chief defect of the banking system—the requiring of collateral for a loan.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

PUBLIC sentiment in the United States always insists that those responsible for these awful railroad wrecks shall be visited with severe punishment, consisting of a warning never to let it occur again.—*Hartford Post.*

ELEAZER FISHER, who in his 103 years of life voted twenty-one times for President, was a noted man in Sandwich, Ill. But we have local talent that could tie his record on one election.—*New York Telegraph.*

AFTER one-half of the politicians in New York have investigated the other half and turned them out of office, the other half turns in and investigates the other half and turns them out, and yet science says there is no such thing as perpetual motion.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE stock market is loudly calling for mother to come in and hold its hand until morning.—*Hartford Post.*

THE suffragettes will doubtless demand that Alfred Austin's successor be a poetess laureate.—*Houston Chronicle.*

EVERY lobbyist in Washington is anxious to admit that he is the only honest man in the country.—*Houston Chronicle.*

JUDGING from the way Huerta talks sometimes, the mint bed at the Mexican White House is liberally patronized.—*Columbia State.*

NOW that Secretary Bryan's peace plans have been approved by a number of the nations, all that remains to be done is to see who can build the biggest navy.—*Wall Street Journal.*

COLLEGE professors being notoriously underpaid ought to know what they are talking about when they say that there is no connection between poverty and crime.—*Boston Transcript.*

AS a result of the Illinois suffrage victory, they are already talking in serious vein of Jane Addams for mayor of Chicago. They might go farther and fare worse—and they probably will.—*Boston Herald.*

MRS. PANKHURST'S impression that the woman who met death in interfering with a good horse race will everywhere be looked on as a martyr will be accepted with reservation in Kentucky.—*Louisville Times.*

ACCORDING to the Minnesota rate decision, a State can tax a railroad down to a certain profit. Hence the more the road can reduce expenses by "efficiency methods," the more the State can tax it. What a splendid incentive for efficiency!—*Wall Street Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

EUROPE ON "AMERICAN CHICANERY"

THAT GERMANY has good cause for declining to take part in the San Francisco Exposition of 1915 is stoutly maintained by the semi-official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) in an article entitled "The European Business World and American Chicanery." Even "the latest tariff reform, introduced by President Wilson, is failing to produce [in Europe] the expected impression." And why? asks the writer. Because the general idea prevails that however the tariff be reduced, importers will not be benefited "until the present unfair way of carrying out the regulations—a system totally unworthy of a great nation—is done away with." The *Correspondence* goes into detail with regard to what it styles "the unfair way" of doing things. "The [American] customs officials have lately been applying the existing regulations with regard to packing goods in such a ridiculously rigorous manner" that goods "are often returned to the importer for totally insufficient reasons." For instance, preserves packed in tin are returned because there is lead in the solder, and lead is poison, the inspectors say. Nevertheless, American home manufacturers use precisely the same materials for packing edible commodities. The remedy for this grievance is hard to obtain, as we are told in the following words:

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

KING—"It is easy for you to smash the old precedents, Mr. Wilson, for you have no crown on your head."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"The only possible form of redress is to lodge a complaint with the Treasury, and from thence to bring the matter before the courts, which process is not only extremely costly and protracted, but has also the disadvantage of being more or less hopeless, as the Supreme Court almost invariably sides with the American customs officials."

A much more serious charge is brought against our customs officials to the effect that they juggle the tariff dues, so that no importer can be certain beforehand what he will have to pay, says this editor:

"It is extremely aggravating to the importer to find himself to all intents and purposes entirely dependent on the moods of this or that inspector with regard to the settling of the amount of duty to be paid; and such is really the case, as the American tariff has been constructed in such a manner as to render it absolutely impossible for any one to know under which particular heading a given article is likely to come. Should the sale price of the article in question have risen since the day on which the invoice was sent off, the declaration is often treated as being a fraudulent one; on the other hand, should the price have fallen in the meantime, this fact is not allowed in any way to bring about a decrease of the amount of duty payable. European merchants are especially angry at the system of industrial espionage in force in the United States—a system purely and solely intended for the purpose of exacting the highest possible duty. In France alone, over one hundred secret agents of the American Treasury are employed to make purchases from the great Parisian dress and mantle houses; it being their business to obtain a receipt for their purchase to show the exact retail price paid. In the event of one of the houses in question exporting the same article in larger quantities to America, and quoting the wholesale price in the invoice, which naturally is a considerably lower one than that charged retail, a charge is at once brought by the customs officials of having made a false declaration, and heavy fines are imposed for an alleged attempted fraud on the American customs."

We are given as an example of America's forehandedness the following "extraordinary proposal" of the American consul at Paris:

"A very curious move was recently made by the American consul-general in Paris; this consisted in endeavoring to induce the French textile manufacturers to send over, before the beginning of the season, a complete sample collection of the articles intended to be sent to America during the coming season. The reason given for this was that it would greatly facilitate the work of the officials. It was so evident that the underlying reason was to enable the American manufacturers to imitate the French goods before the latter could be put on the market that the French makers declined to accede to this suggestion. In England this extraordinary proposal was even officially declined."

This writer cites the utterances of certain Frenchmen eminent in the commercial world in support of his allegations. Thus President Legrand, of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, made the following remark in addressing the delegates from San Francisco:

"Permit me to remark, with all the politeness that your flattering words require, that the French Chamber of Commerce desires expressly to demand that the citizens of the United States should, in the future, respect our trade marks, samples, and designs in like manner as they are respected in other countries."

These plain, almost blunt, words which formed a part of his polite reply to the toast proposed by the American Ambassador on the occasion of the banquet given to the Americans "made a curious impression," we are told, on his auditors, men of mark, some of them Frenchmen, sensitive about their treatment by foreigners. On the same occasion Mr. Barthou, a well-known merchant, declared:

"The French business world would be more inclined to take part in the exhibition in question if the entry of their goods into the United States were not prejudiced by unreasonably high tariff rates and tricky regulations, making the import business practically an impossibility."

Thus, says the *Correspondence*, altho the delegates of the exposition committee were hospitably received in Paris, "they were given very clearly to understand that the manner in which European goods were treated by the American customs officials was entirely wanting in those principles of justice and fair play upon which are based the mutual interests of modern trade intercourse."

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YOUNG TURKS' MISRULE IN ARMENIA

"OUR SHIPS can not climb the mountains of Armenia," was the somewhat brutal remark of Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister of England, on being appealed to for interposition by the Christian Armenians whose homes and farms were being desolated and drenched with the blood of massacre by Turks and Kurds. This was in 1896,

THE GOOD BOY OF THE EAST.

TURKEY (from the corner in which Europe has put him)—"I fear, madam, that our young friends are causing you some embarrassment. But, while greatly deploring their insubordination, I regret that I am not in a position to render any appreciable assistance to your authority." —*Punch* (London).

under Abdul-Hamid, but the same atrocities and injustices, it is charged, have been perpetrated with many aggravations under the Young Turks. The revolutionary Government at Constantinople aims at centralization. All national separatism or distinction is to be obliterated. The Armenian language, into which the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures were translated in the early centuries of the faith, is to be abolished. Charles Vellay gives in the *Revue de Paris* the following list of the grievances which form the crux of the Armenian question:

"In opposing by so many persecutions the development of the Armenian race, the present Ottoman Government refuses to Armenia the free use of her own language and traditional customs, thus denying them rights of which even Abdul-Hamid never ventured to dispute the reality and the legitimacy. In his day the Armenian nation carried on its own administration, civil and religious. It possest a national assembly, and the usual administrative departments. It disposed of an annual budget raised by special imposts. How could the Young Turks force the country to renounce her national tongue, her national customs, all the privileges and rights which the former régime had approved? Could the party at Constantinople fail to see that their policy of unification, of centralization, would inevitably become an instrument of oppression when operated in the Caucasian provinces?"

The Armenians, 500,000 in number as against nearly 2,000,000 Mussulmans, were quick to realize this. They are now between the devil and the deep sea. The Kurds, rapacious and cruel bandits by profession, descendants of those Karduchi whose fierceness and pitiless savagery were a scourge to Xenophon in the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, are on one side to murder and plunder, and the Turk, on the other, driving the churchmen of Gregory the Illuminator and of the modern Protestant evangelists to be cut down by hundreds and their farms taken possession of by the Kurdish brigands. The writer we are quoting declares that Turkey actually aims at the extermination of the Armenians:

"Thus by a singular paradox the Ottoman Constitutional Government was very soon regarded by the Armenians as embodying the most brutal despotism. Miscarriages of justice became as frequent as ever. Nothing was changed in the violent or underhand methods of the central power. While the Turks massacred the Armenians, the Kurds seized on the lands which the fleeing possessors had left as they crossed the frontier. When the original proprietors returned to reoccupy their possessions and recover their goods and protested against these usurpations, the Turkish Council of State decided against them. As the Armenian population are above all things a peasant population, all these persecutions threaten their very existence. For Mussulman immigrants are brought in by the Turks from Caucasus or Turkestan and installed upon the stolen farms. These farms are confiscated on a thousand pretexts; sometimes on the legal plea of escheatage or of imperfect title, sometimes by forged deeds, false witness, sometimes because of imposts alleged unpaid, or standing indebtedness. Only recently the Armenian archbishop of Constantinople submitted to the Grand Vizier his report of the farms or fields, 7,000 in number, which had been taken from the Armenians by the Turks."

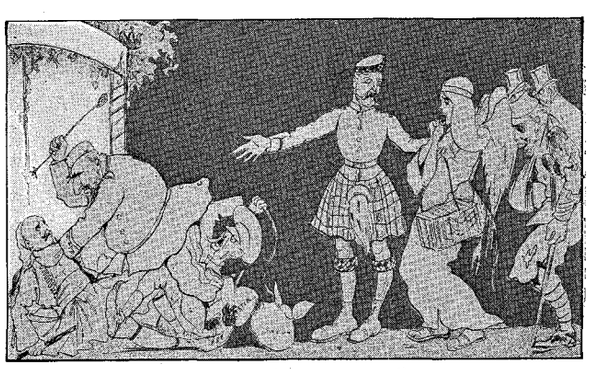
The European Powers are then scored for their indifference or incapacity in checking these outrages. The Balkan War, by which Turkey was finally driven out of Europe, calls attention to Armenia's plight. The whole press of Europe are asking if the Powers will interfere. To quote further:

"The deliberate extermination of the Armenian race is going on by these varied methods—massacre, murders, forced emigration, as much to-day as ever before. The Armenian Question now lies before Europe, and, since the Ottoman Empire shows itself incapable of solving it, needs must be that a solution comes from the outside."

Mr. Vellay says Russia, England, and Germany are debarred by self-interest from intervening. When England speaks of Armenian autonomy she is silenced by Russia, who does not wish for a second Bulgaria on her Asiatic frontier. England and Germany wish Armenia to remain a Turkish buffer state to prevent Russia's expansion to the south. As this writer declares:

"In all these diplomatic discussions the interest and safety of the Armenians themselves unfortunately counts for next to nothing. The outlook of the Powers does not extend beyond their own economic or political interests."

An Armenian paper published in Constantinople, the *Avedaper*, recently contained a review of the situation by an Armenian



THE "PEACE OF LONDON."

ENGLAND—"See how well I have reconciled them."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

clergyman, the Rev. A. B. Shumavonian, in which he complains of the "much cry and little wool" of the Armenian press agitation. "We have been deceived quite long enough," he exclaims indignantly. "*The Times*, the *Temps*, the *Novoye Vremya*, and the *Berliner Tageblatt*, have nothing new to say, more especially as

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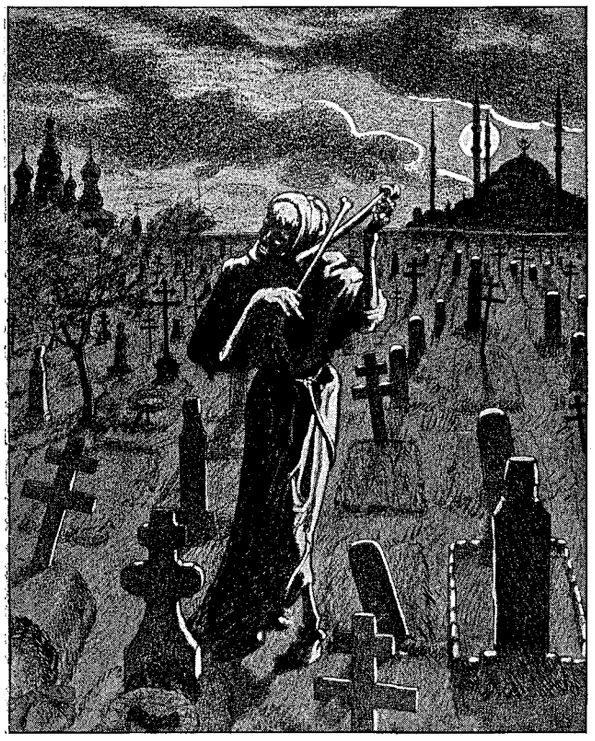
our wound is not of those that are healed of ink." He concludes with a warning to Turkey, who may find Russia making Armenia a stepping-stone to the absorption of part of Islam's Asiatic possessions. Russia already has "a sphere of influence" in northern Persia. What if she should strengthen her position there



"PEACE" IN THE BALKANS!
And Father Death fiddles a requiem for Christian and Turk alike.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

and make stronger her line of communication by absorbing the Turkish vilayets south of the Caucasus mountains? To quote further this patriotic and well-informed Armenian:

"Not a single Government wishes or is able to defend the integrity of Turkey if the Turkish nation does not hasten to strengthen its position by internal reforms. . . . . .

"Turkey lost Cyprus without insuring any real and permanent gain. Perhaps the Russian Cossacks may succeed in climbing those mountains where English ships could not ascend, and then if Turkey asks help from the west, Sir Edward Grey may be tempted to repeat Lord Salisbury's clever remark and say, 'Our ships can not ascend the mountains of Armenia.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA SCORES AUSTRIAN USURPATION—The capture by Austria of an islet in the Danube which belonged to Turkey, and would naturally have fallen to Servia as part of the spoils of war, has roused the indignation of Russia, a neighbor of Austria which has been on the brink of Panslavic intervention ever since the Government of Francis Joseph turned covetous eyes on Albania. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says of the seizure of Ada Kaleh ("the isle of the fortress"):

"We have waited patiently and with a great feeling of curiosity to see what steps European diplomacy will take with regard to this action. Ten days have passed—a whole eternity under the circumstances—and to this day the diplomats, who so willingly agreed on joint action against the Balkan Allies, have not uttered a word about it. As if nothing had happened!

"The international relations are, in substance, a struggle for natural existence, a struggle in which mercy is frequently asked for, but not frequently granted. With all that, the relations between civilized States are characterized by a peculiar natural morality, the violation of which calls forth indignation which is hard to suppress. Even after a bloody battle they do not kill the unarmed or the wounded, do not rob the prisoners. But they do shoot down the two-legged hyenas who are caught plundering the bodies of the dead and wounded. The capture of Ada Kaleh by the Austrians is nothing else than marauding on the battle-field. There is no other name for it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"PEACE" IN THE BALKANS

A JOYLESS PEACE in which hatred reigns between the Allies is a feature of the Balkan situation which the *Mir* (Sofia) bitterly deplores. Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been sadly disappointed over his unrealized dream of planting the cross on St. Sofia and wearing the crown of the Byzantine czars of Constantinople. Servia's king, Peter, desired to revive, in some degree at least, the empire of old Servia, which under Stephen Dushar in the fourteenth century comprized Bosnia, Albania, Macedonia, and part of Bulgaria, but Ferdinand claims a large part of that region, and without formal declaration of war the Serbs and Bulgars came to blows on June 25 in northwest Macedonia, leaving many dead on the field when the Bulgars left in flight. The *Mir* is right, therefore, in declaring that peace has brought no joy to Bulgaria. "The State has burned itself empty, the storm still rages, and there is no rest. The Balkans have been burned out and many hearts have been burned out, altho they rushed against the Turk with patriotic ardor." It is the Servian ambition and usurpation that are vexing Bulgaria, we read. "Under the Turks, the Bulgarians still remained Bulgarians. Under the Servians in a decade, or at most two, the last Bulgarian would have disappeared from every part of Macedonia that has become Servian territory. The Servianizing of the Balkans seems likely to continue, and the Bulgarians who do not submit to it will be expelled—either beyond the frontiers or into imprisonment." To quote further from this despondent writer's diatribe against Czar Ferdinand's whilom ally:

"The Turks are subdued, but nothing is changed in the Balkans. . . . Out of the war which was to bring to the Balkans a final and enduring peace, a crop of hatred has resulted which will

PEACE HAS ARRIVED IN THE BALKANS.
But she begins to wish she hadn't come.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

surpass in horror all that has yet happened. And this hatred must endure until either a settled division and appropriation of the conquered territory be arrived at, or the rights of the pa be decided by a fresh resort to arms. This hatred is a h burden to bear and a more intolerable curse than was th ness of hatred felt toward the Turk."—*Translation* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A DEFENSE OF PORTUGUESE PRISONS

THE EUROPEAN press have recently been occupied in criticizing very severely the administration of the Portuguese Republic. The Government is accused of being practically under the control of the Carbonarios, while treatment of political prisoners and the condition of Portuguese prisons have been held up to execration by no less eminent and brilliant a member of the British aristocracy than the Duchess of Bedford. We have already published a summary of her animadversions. Innocent political prisoners, she says, have actually been killed by their treatment in the great prison of Portugal, the Limoeiro. After detailing the sad fate of a Jesuit priest falsely accused and unjustly incarcerated, as she declares, this noble lady proceeds as follows: "During my recent visit to the Limoeiro prison, Lisbon, I listened to narratives from the prisoners of an equally tragic character."

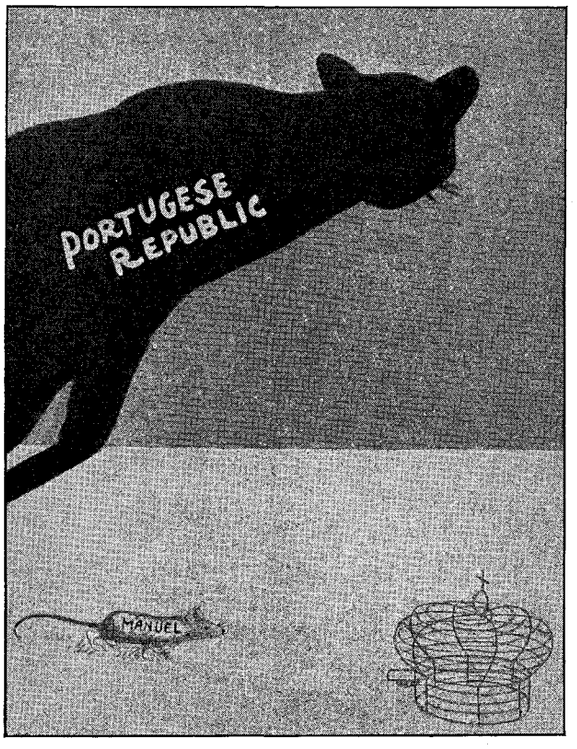
In opposition to this a special correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* demands "fair play for the Republic." He should know what he is talking about, being well acquainted with the country and the people both under a monarchy and a republic, for he has lived among the Portuguese of the Peninsula for some twelve years, and he vigorously combats the antirepublican campaign which is being carried on in England and other countries. He says all the abuses pointed out existed long before "the precipitate flight of Queen Amelia and King Manuel from Necessidades and Cintra to the beach of Ericeira" in 1910. And he goes on to say:

"A few years after that happening, it is not strange that some people have suddenly discovered the existence, despite the Republic, of hoary, but, until recently, unheard-of, abuses, of controlled elections, of unjust arrests, of base informers, of foul prisons, of delayed judgments, and the rest. But, in common honesty, it should be recognized that Europe has heard more of these abuses during the two and a half years of the Republic, and more has been done in that period by the Republic to remove them, than during all the recorded years of monarchist misrule. . . . . .

"Politically, Portugal is as yet in its go-cart; it should be given time to find its feet, and the hasty and ill-advised campaign against the Republic can only do harm."

The abuses railed against by the Europeans really have now no existence, says the *Seculo* (Lisbon), a government organ. The Republic has actually softened the severity of the penal code under the Monarchy by abolishing capital punishment, so that many royalists have escaped the former fate of republicans. The *capuzo*, or hood of torture, is also done away with. The many prisoners' tales hawked about by penny-a-liners are declared absolutely false, and the political prisoners at present serving a sentence or awaiting trial acknowledge that they have no reason to complain. Thus we read:

"The number of political prisoners in Portugal has now become much reduced. . . . Why have these men been tried and sentenced? Because they deliberately committed a crime which is also punishable by the laws of the Monarchy. And what punishment have they suffered? Exactly that decreed by the laws passed by the Monarchy—of course, with the exception of capital punishment, which the Monarchy would have applied, but which the Republic has abolished. That is to say, that if the revolution had failed, the republicans would find themselves in exactly the same position as the political prisoners of the Limoeiro."



WILL HE RISK IT?

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

In order to enlighten the public, and "inspired by our regard for English public opinion," for "it is in England, the home of our ally, that the campaign against us has raged with the greatest fierceness," says the *Seculo*, an exculpatory statement has to be made. Accordingly, this paper sent to explore, through its representative, the condition of those prisons whose alleged atrocities have made the ears of Europe tingle. Of the Limoeiro, on whose horrors the Duchess of Bedford and other strangers have dwelt in such lurid language, we read a really favorable account. "A rich proprietor of Evora," who was committed for complicity in what is called "the Evora monarchist plot," relates his experience as a political prisoner, which we quote in substance:

"We try to live here as comfortably as we can. This room, which is the best in the prison, is preferable to the cells and contains about twenty-three prisoners. I don't like the isolation of the cells and here we have companionship. At first I sent out for my food from a restaurant, but as this apartment has a kitchen and I found among my fellow-prisoners a professional cook, we decided to employ his services. This arrangement is not only cheaper, but adds to the comfort of such prisoners as have no money."

The reporter of the Government organ declares, however, that he was unfavorably imprest by the Limoeiro, not because the prisoners are badly treated, but because the building is old and unfit for its present purpose. "The bitterest thought that strikes the visitor is that to free men it would be a paradise in comparison with the dwellings which many of the captives call their homes—hovels without air or light."

Another state prison is the Penitenciaria. The reporter spoke to a prisoner, D. João de Almeida, a monarchist, who declared, "I absolutely have no complaints to make about any one." Another political prisoner, "a strong man, rather fat, the picture of health," known as Father Barroso, being a priest, answered the reporter's questions by declaring:

"To be quite frank with you, I may say that for some years I was at college, and three years at the Seminary. I got quite accustomed to the vigilant espionages of the prefects and the strict discipline of those establishments. I must say that life here differs very little from life in such institutions."

There is a touch of humor in the words of the good father that seem to indicate that he was giving the reporter what is known as a "jolly," and some may suspect that these prisoners knew what was best for them when they eulogized the jail so warmly, and if one is somehow reminded of *Uriah Heep's* resignation and contentment in Newgate by these utterances of satisfaction, we must remember that the reporter was sent out to write a defense of the prisons, and did his duty handsomely.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

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WHY ARE WE RIGHT-HANDED?

THE MANY THEORIES of right-handedness reduce to two types, in one of which this peculiarity is explained as the result of habit, either personal or racial, while in the other it is regarded as connected in some way with the shape and functions of the organism. There seems now to be no doubt, writes Leopold Katscher, who contributes to *Knowledge* (London, June) what he assures us is "an unbiased biological inquiry" into the subject, that the second view is the correct one. The human body appears to be symmetrical, and it is roughly so on the outside; but inside it is not so at all, as a glance at the plates of any work on anatomy will show. Our right-handedness appears to be connected with this lack of symmetry, which reaches to the functions of the brain itself; in fact, it is by no means limited to the use of the hands, but extends to the whole body. This is brought out by the researches of a recent German writer, Dr. Fritz Lueddeckens. We read in substance:

"Dr. Lueddeckens opposes the wide-spread belief that left-handedness is a phenomenon restricted to the hand. On the contrary, it affects the physiological character of the whole left side, which presents the same characteristics in the left-handed as does the right side in the right-handed. This thesis, which Lueddeckens endeavors to confirm in detail, is the leading feature of his researches, together with the preponderance of the left hemisphere of the brain over the right as the chief explanation of right-handedness. In support of this theory he examines not only the hand but the arm, brain, and spine, the ear, speech, walk, sleep, psychic processes, the whole muscular system, and so on, giving particular attention, however, to the eye. His manifold observations have enabled him to recognize left-handedness, as a rule, in the dilatation of the left pupil.

"He emphasizes that James Mark Baldwin also considered 'the prevalence of the left half of the brain' the natural cause of the predominance of right-handedness, and he quotes from this celebrated investigator's book on the mental development of the child interesting experiments that Baldwin made with his own infant daughter. In the first place, he would not allow the child always to be carried on one arm. From the fourth to the tenth month he placed her daily at a fixt hour in a comfortable sitting posture and let her reach out after the most varied objects. During this time he found that no preference was shown for either hand, but it must be noted that no exertion was exacted. As soon as the distance was increased from ten or twelve inches to fifteen inches the child at once evinced a marked preference for the right hand. In the first period of the experiment she stretched out her right hand five hundred and seventy-seven times, her left five hundred and seventy-eight times, and both hands at once one thousand and forty-two times; and in the second period, at an increased distance of the object, out of eighty tests she used her right seventy-four times, the left only five times, and both hands together but once. At a distance of thirteen to fifteen inches she used her right hand alone for seizing. If the object were shifted to the left all the greater exertion was made by the right hand in the domain of the left, while there was a diminution in the use of the left hand. On the other hand, I must mention Dr. Manfred Fränkel's assertion that Baldwin's experiment, put by himself (Dr. Fränkel) to a test with several children and many trials 'in no way verified itself.'

"The right-handed only sleep well on the right side, as a rule, and if they fall into a heavy sleep on the left side they often have unpleasant dreams. The left-handed, again, generally only sleep well on the left side. The reason is that the pressure of blood is higher on the right side of the brain with the latter, and on the left with the former. Similarly also, according to Lueddeckens, the characteristics of the left side of the left-handed correspond in every detail with the characteristics of the right side of the right-handed. As the result of numerous observations, 'I was astounded,' he writes, 'at the degree of conformity manifested by the two states or conditions resembling an object and its mirrored reflection.'

"Broca's sensational discovery that the center of speech in the human brain is situated on the left side, which was confirmed and extended by Bastian's painstaking investigations, was all the more a matter for wonder as the examination of animals gifted with a certain power of speech manifested no such one-sidedness. It was established that this one-sidedness in man was connected with his right-handedness. Further research showed that in the case of the left-handed the center of speech was situated in the right cerebral hemisphere. There was, therefore, no longer any doubt as to the interdependence between the left position of the speech center and right-handedness. A right-handed person may suffer loss of speech through a blow on the left side of the head, and a left-handed person by a blow on the right side.

"Consequently, people whose two hands are equally skilful should have two speech centers. This seems actually to be the case. Dr. Ernst Weber says that it is easy to detect in children unmistakable traces of two speech centers, but that later one of the centers atrophies, owing to the preference given to one hand. But tho it atrophies, it can be aroused again and rendered useful by systematic development of the other hand. How very far this resuscitation can be made to go is shown in practise by numerous successful experiments in trying to make people ambidextrous by way of training the left side. Of course, these experiences tend to disprove Dr. Lueddeckens' utter disbelief in gradually acquired habit as a possible cause of the prevalence of right-handedness."

UNBALANCED YOUTH

THAT MANY modern young persons are suffering from lack of mental balance, and that our system of education is partly responsible, are asserted by a Russian physician, Dr. Felix Asnauroff, in the *Archives d'Anthropologie Criminelle*. Our quotations are from an abstract in the scientific department of *La Revue* (Paris). The writer quotes the words of Plato: "No one is wicked voluntarily. He becomes so because of a disposition of body or a bad education, a misfortune that may happen to any one." This, he asserts, is confirmed by contemporary science:

"Indeed, the individual is composed of two factors, heredity and environment. Parents influence their children more strongly by example than by bequeathing their own temperament to them. Exterior circumstances and surroundings have a strong influence. The education of the child does not begin until he is ripe for instruction; up to that point, his infinitely delicate mind is at the mercy of various currents. This mind, finding itself at the mercy of persons, generally incompetent, comes into contact with the worst abuses and the most wicked teaching. The first impression of the childish brain is that of fear; this atavistic emotion, the result of a false education through innumerable generations, still develops, owing to the action of the environment. It reaches its climax at the age of puberty, the most delicate and most dangerous of ages.

"It is at this time that the young man's mind is particularly accessible to external influences; it is at this age that the impressions of infancy, of which we have spoken above, take more stable and clearer forms. The sentiment of fear soaked into the child's mind from his earliest years, under the influence of numberless modifications, gives rise to the feeling of powerlessness, of inferiority. In this sentiment of inferiority, the result of fear, the principal cause of all neuroses, takes rise the mental and psychic lack of balance of so many young persons.

"There is no more difficult task than to understand the mind of a child. One of the principal means is to gain its confidence. Having done this, you acquire the possibility of digging in the child's mind and of always finding there a treasure under the débris of a false education. These injurious impressions are the source of all sorts of evils in unbalanced young persons.

"By entering into contact with their inmost being, we see that all their anomalies are only reactions, overturnings, transmigrations, formed under the impression and by the influence of the environment. By untying this strange knot, by detaching the

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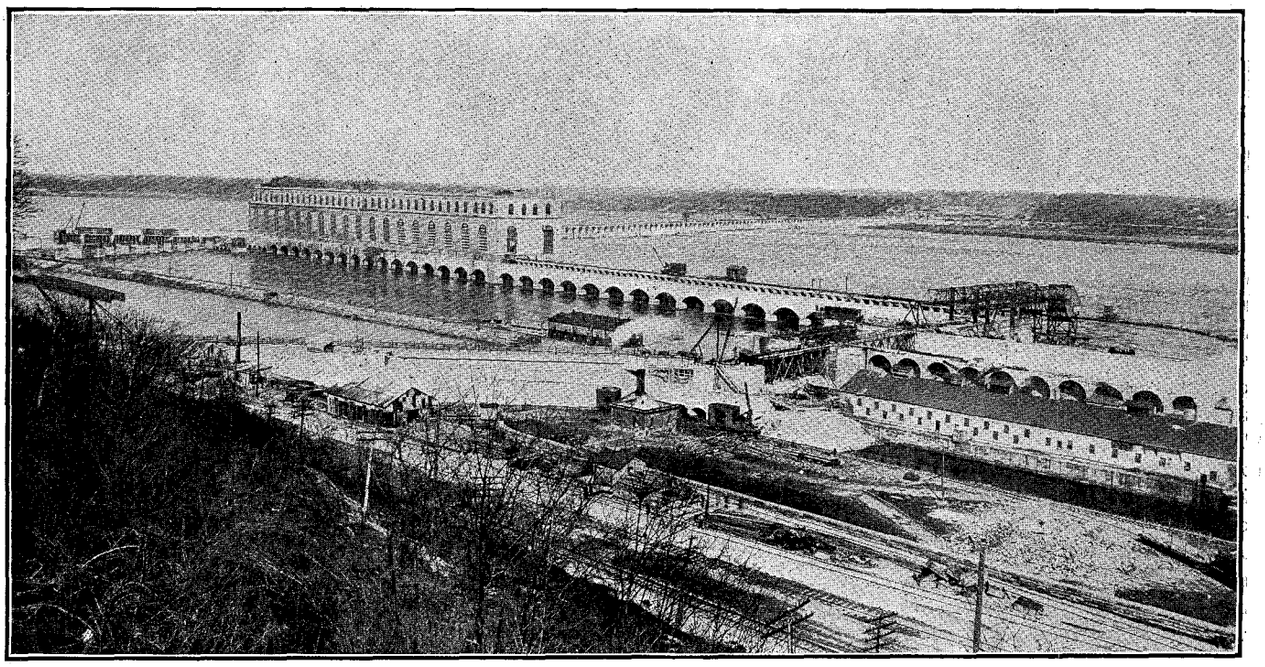

GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT 300,000 HORSE-POWER DEVELOPMENT.

young man's soul from the bonds that oppose the normal development of his faculties, we may begin over again the education of the unbalanced. By analyzing the mind of such a young man, the psychologist will find, step by step, the nefarious traces of psychic injuries. When he has the confidence and friendship of the young person, the teaching psychologist soon perceives that the symptoms decompose, the psychic maladjustments are untangled, the whole state of mind becomes lucid and tranquil. The young character enters into a state of equilibrium."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COOKING IN ALUMINUM

MOST METALS are affected by acids, or by alkalies, or by both. The chemical action between the two is increased by heat, so that when we cook in a metal vessel we should be careful to understand the possible reactions and the effect of the resulting compounds on the human body. Lead and copper are now recognized as unsuitable metals for cooking utensils, and recently those of aluminum have been subjected to scrutiny, altho it would appear that they have survived the test. Says *American Medicine* (New York):

"It occurred to the *Lancet* laboratory to start a series of investigations as to the extent and way in which various aluminum cooking utensils were affected by the usual articles of food and savory substances used in cooking. All the experiments were conducted 'as in the kitchen,' so far as the vessels used for cooking were concerned, the food materials cooked in them being reserved for further testing in the laboratory. The conditions studied were the effect on aluminum of water, cold and boiling, of common salt (1 per cent. in tap water), of water and acetic acid, the same with the addition of common salt, tartaric acid, carbonate of soda, of bacon, beefsteak, and tomatoes with butter, salt and pepper, fried in an aluminum pan, of preparing soup, and of boiling various vegetables—such as onions with salt and pepper, carrots, Brussels sprouts, and apples, in an aluminum saucepan.

"The only case in which any result worthy of consideration was attained was in the use of carbonate of soda, when the metal showed distinct darkening and the solution responded decidedly to tests for the metal. The use of carbonate of soda should therefore be avoided with aluminum vessels, tho, as the *Lancet* report points out, a warning to this effect is frequently issued when aluminum cooking vessels are sold. Some darkening of the metal and the merest traces of aluminum were found in the experiments with common salt, beefsteak, tomatoes, soup preparations, Brussels sprouts, and apples, but it was declared to be entirely negligible from a hygienic viewpoint in all cases. No darkening showed and no trace was found with acetic or tartaric acids, with onions or carrots. As for the effect of water, no evidence was found of the presence of a soluble salt of aluminum or of suspended particles of the oxide in water boiled in an aluminum saucepan bought in the open market. When cold water was allowed to stand in it for twenty-four hours, however, a white gelatinous substance sweated out, and this was found to contain aluminum and silica.

"Wet aluminum, therefore, seems to oxidize when left long in contact with the air, so that the leaving of water in aluminum water-bottles when not in use is to be avoided. Covering the surface with a film of hydrocarbon oil is recommended to protect the metal against the combined action of moisture and air. The upshot of this interesting and practical inquiry seems to be that the use of pure aluminum cooking utensils need occasion no misgiving as to any possible evil effects."

SHOULD DOCTORS BE DRUNKARDS?—A recent report of the oldest home for inebriates in England, Dalrymple House, shows, according to *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 5), that among the cases treated since 1883, there are more physicians than members of any other one profession. The doctors numbered more than the lawyers and clergymen combined. The physician, the paper just named believes, is peculiarly subject to temptation in this regard. It says:

"Neither in the clerical nor legal profession is there the same temptation to tide over the want of missing meals, or to whip up the weary system, overtaxed by long hours and fagged by loss of sleep, with the handy, seductive spirit-bottle. Sociability is given as the cause of inebriety in more than half the cases admitted to the home; and not even upon the clergy do the claims of social life fall more insistently than upon the doctor. To most of his patients the doctor is something more than medical attendant. The relationship implies sociability. In some places it implies a good deal of it. And if the social glass cements the desire to keep on good terms with patients as well as neighbors, it may lead to spirit-drinking in the daytime, between or in place of meals.

"It is well to know our faults and failings, but that type of doctor, by some strange paradox, said to be 'cleverer drunk than sober,' is almost if not quite extinct, and it would be interesting to know the numbers of admissions to the home for each complete year. In view of the greater sobriety of doctors, one would expect that the profession was not providing so great a proportion of inebriates as it did a quarter of a century ago."

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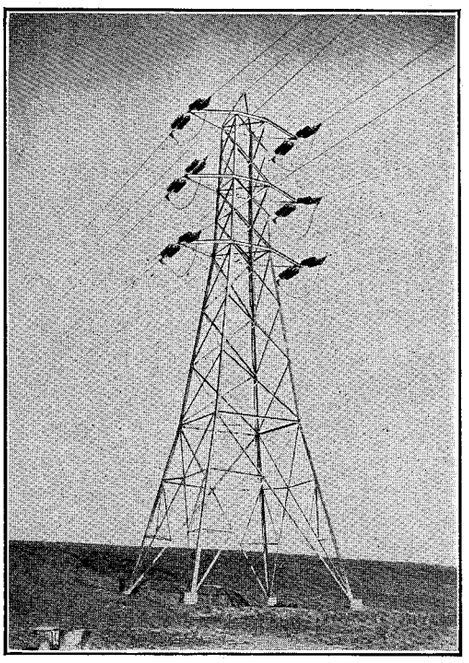
THE WORLD'S GREATEST WATER-POWER

THERE IS NOTHING particularly spectacular about a dam only fifty feet high. A thread of foam leaping a thousand feet into air, as in the Yosemite, strikes the popular imagination, but the Mississippi at Keokuk, penned behind a barrier over which a boy could almost throw a stone, seems useful, perhaps, but not thrilling. And yet the great Keokuk power plant, opened the other day, is so huge that to evaluate it justly one must turn aside from ordinary precedents. The concentration of a third of a million horse-power in a single development, whose power-house alone is more than a quarter of a mile long, requires unusual methods, and the designers of the plant have had the daring, the resourcefulness, and the capital back of them to employ these readily. Says the editor of *The Electrical World* (New York, May 31), in substance:



Illustrations from "The Electrical World," New York.

ANCHOR TOWER WITH STRAND INSULATORS.

"To begin with, the Keokuk development is by far the mightiest low-head proposition ever undertaken. The Mississippi is not a precipitous stream, and it was sheer good fortune, the result of a geological freak, that enabled even so modest a head as 32 feet to be utilized without absolutely prohibitive expense. The first striking feature of the plant, the single-runner colossal vertical-shaft turbine, is the direct consequence of the low head. Generally one tries to get a fairly high generator speed by using multiple runners. In this case the large output required very large units to avoid outrageous complications, and the enormous volume of water to be dealt with for each unit forbade the complication of multiple runners on so low a head. So gigantic are the turbines that the scroll chamber delivering the water to the runners is nearly 40 feet in diameter and is simply molded in concrete. Similar considerations apply to the generator design, each being more than 31 feet in diameter.

"The great output at low speed was very probably one of the chief factors in the choice of the low frequency of 25 cycles, which ordinarily is open to the objection of being too low for incandescent lamps and rather high for the supply of energy to alternating-current commutator railway motors. The necessity of supplying all energy through frequency changes is a handicap on final industrial efficiency of which the wisdom remains to be proved. Certainly no plant except one of vast output, certain to sell its product at wholesale only and over very long distances, could afford to take the chance.

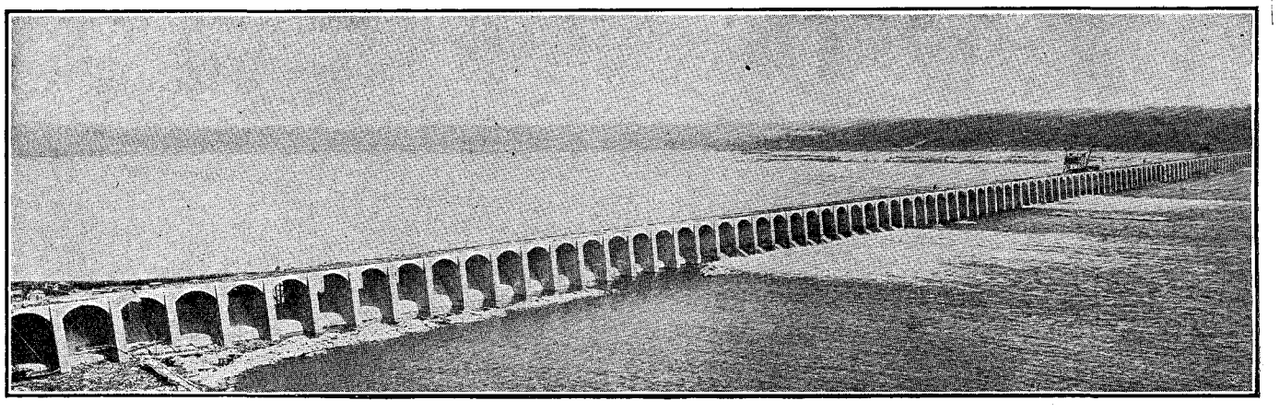
"One thing usually to be commended is the rather general use of non-automatic switches in the general working of the system. Recent experience has led to a certain distrust of relying too much on automatic devices to the exclusion of human intelligence, which itself seems all too inadequate to meet the exigencies of service. In the Keokuk plant the effort has been made to provide the system with such automatic safeguards as will retard the approach of dangerous conditions and give time for the operators to take care of the crisis without a shut-down. Along the same line of trusting intelligent operation to pull the system through is the installation of emergency switches in the generator room, a precaution too often neglected. Many things can happen while one is attempting to signal to a possibly flustered switchboard operator unable to see the conditions existing.

"The main transmission line from the Keokuk plant is operated at 110,000 volts to deliver energy to St. Louis, 144 miles distant. This line presents no extraordinary features except those of magnitude. There are two circuits of 300,000-circ. mil cable carried on steel towers set at a normal span of 800 feet and provided with a steel ground cable, as is now common. For the care of the line a special telephone line is erected at the edge of the right of way on its own poles, with telephone booths every four miles. The general supply of energy is just beginning to get under way, and the possibilities of the situation have as yet barely been touched. All told, the Keokuk enterprise is a huge one, with great output, high cost, and immense possibilities of industrial usefulness over a large and prosperous territory."

From a descriptive article in another part of the same magazine we learn that the dam is nearly a mile long and creates a lake 65 miles in area, greatly improving river navigation. There is a lock, for vessels, as wide and high as any of those at Panama, a government dry-dock—the largest in fresh water—463 by 150 feet, and a driveway 30 feet wide along the top of the dam.

Dam, power-house, locks, and walls are one huge monolith of concrete over two miles from tip to tip. The receiving substation to transform and distribute St. Louis's share of the current alone is the largest in existence. The very cones of the transformers weigh 30 tons apiece. To quote the writer's words:

"No mere description can give an adequate conception of the magnificent magnitude involved in the work at Keokuk. Altho there are other water-power plants whose future extensions will bring them within the range of its horse-power capacity, these are chiefly high-head installations whose physical scale can hardly be compared with the huge hydraulic structures necessary to wrest 300,000 horse-power from the 32-feet fall available in the Des Moines Rapids."



THE MONOLITHIC CONCRETE DAM, 4,278 FEET LONG.

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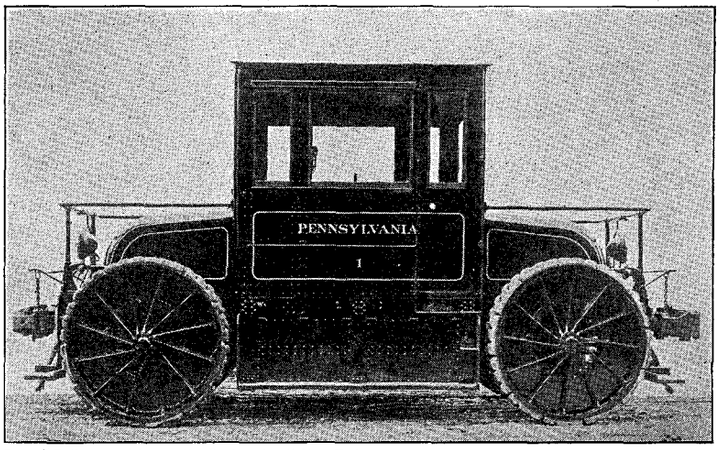
SOMETHING NEW IN ELECTRIC MOTORS

MUCH INTEREST is being shown in an electric tractor recently turned out of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops. It appears to be a cross between a motor-car and a railway locomotive, and it can be classed, says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, June), as the most powerful automobile ever built, for it is intended to replace string teams of horses used for hauling cars over railroad tracks in city streets for delivery to local industries. We read:

"Some of the most remarkable features of this tractor are that it drives, steers, and brakes on all four wheels. The development of these features was made necessary on account of the short-radius curves around which the tractor would be required to operate, and the necessity of driving all four wheels in order to secure the necessary tractive effort. As the appearance indicates, storage batteries of the Edison type, weighing 4,350 pounds, are used, which supply power to two electric motors of approximately 20 horse-power each. These motors are geared through herring-bone gears, used for their strength and quiet running qualities. The four-wheel steering arrangement allows the tractor to turn in a circle of 20 feet radius—the trailing wheels tracking with the forward wheels. On each side of the cab, within easy reach of the operator, there is a brake valve that controls the operation of the air-brake apparatus, of the automatic type, air being supplied to the main reservoir by a motor-driven air-compressor. The application of air actuates a system of equalizing levers, operating the internal expanding brakes carried by the wheels. Air-brake hose couplings allow the use of air on the cars to be shifted. The normal drawbar pull of the tractor is 8,000 pounds. On a trial test, a locomotive of the Class R type, rated at 21,500 draw-bar pull, with throttle wide open, was pulled backward several feet by the tractor."



From "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

STRONGER THAN A LOCOMOTIVE.

Electric tractor which pulled backward a locomotive with the throttle wide open.

DOING THINGS BY HAND—In these days of numerous small handy and powerful motors, why should heavy mechanism of vital importance to human life be operated by hand? These thoughts are suggested to various writers by the testimony of the engineer in a recent railroad wreck that a strained back had so weakened him that he could not throw his reversing-lever. But why should he throw it? *Engineering News* (New York, June 19) charges that lethargy has prevailed of late years among our designers of locomotives, and this is one of the results. Says this paper:

"A feature of Dougherty's testimony which has made a great impression upon the general public is his statement that he attempted to reverse the engine previous to the collision, but had not sufficient strength to do so because of having strained his back in handling the reverse-lever a week previous. It would be well if this public testimony should lead to the general use of a power reverse-gear on modern locomotives. Such gear is already considerably used on some especially heavy types of engines and its use ought to be universal, as has heretofore been pointed out in these columns. In fact, the failure to apply power to the reversing-gear of heavy locomotives is an example of the lethargy that has prevailed far too largely in steam-locomotive design and construction in this country, and which has made our American locomotive-engineering practise lag very far behind that of the more progressive European locomotive designers and builders.

"It should be said, however, that use of the reverse-lever to stop a train is only justifiable as a last resort. If the air-brakes on Dougherty's locomotive in the Stamford wreck were not holding properly after the emergency brake went on, throwing over the reverse-lever and opening the throttle might have helped to check the speed. If the locomotive driver brakes *were* holding, however, reversing the engine would only have made matters worse. In general, the instructions to engine runners properly equipped with driver brakes should be to rely on the brakes for stopping the train and not to use the reverse-lever."

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE DOZEN

THE REASON why photographs in color, altho now simply and easily produced, have become neither common nor popular is largely because, like the old-fashioned daguerreotype, each is the only one of its kind and can not be duplicated. Uniqueness often commands a high price, but the wealthy man prefers a painted portrait and the man of moderate means wants something that he can buy by the dozen and distribute among his friends. Hence the search for some method by which color photographs can be duplicated as easily as black and white prints — a process not yet discovered, and possibly not discoverable. A device, invented by Vancamps, of Paris, that admits of indefinite duplication, tho it is not cheap and not very simple, is described in the "Scientific Chronicle" department of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne, Switzerland, June). Says this magazine:

"The beginning is the normal beginning of all things photographic—namely, an exposure. This is done by electric light—and three negatives are taken of the subject—one through a violet screen, a second through a green, and the third through an orange. These three negatives are exactly superposable, and all are in black and white; but the lights and shades are differently placed, the plates having been made by different-colored lights. These negatives furnish three positives in color on gelatin paper. Mr. Vancamps has invented a colored gelatin paper—yellow, red, and blue, the complementary colors to those of the screens. Without this paper the process would not be possible.

"The three positives are blue, red, and yellow. The yellow paper is used with the negative taken through the violet screen, the red with that taken through the green screen, and, finally, the blue with the product of the orange screen. These positives are made by placing the paper in contact with the negative and exposing it to electric light. This fixes the colored matter in the gelatin where the negative allows it to pass. Washing removes the color that has not been fixt by the light. Thus there are three positives—blue, yellow, and red, in which each color has its own distribution, the relations of light and shade being different.

"To obtain the totalized positive print, it is necessary, as might be anticipated, to combine the three colored prints. This is done by detaching the gelatin films from the paper and superposing them exactly on another sheet. This is all. The gelatin being very thin, and the colors very transparent, the eye sees each of the prints through the others and the effects melt together. The result is very fine, and resembles a miniature painting.

"From a single set of negatives any desired number of posi-

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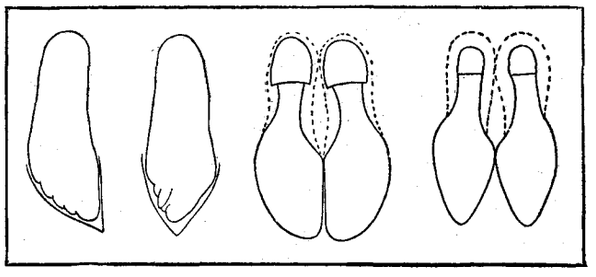
tives may be printed. But it will be realized that the number and delicacy of the manipulations do not allow of the production of the colored photographs at the prices of ordinary photographic prints."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWS ABOUT THE FEET

"PIGEON-TOES" are to be commended and not decried, says Gertrude E. Moulton, of the University of Illinois, writing in *The American Physical Education Review* (Newark, N. J.). If you "toe in" by nature, do not try to force yourself to "toe out," but thank your stars that your feet are so formed that you are obliged to rest your weight, in walking, on the outer edge of your foot. This goes far to prevent the breaking-down of the arch—a painful happening. This and other advice we read in Miss Moulton's article, which tells us, among other things, how to avoid corns and bunions, and how to select shoes of a rational shape. Says Miss Moulton in part:

"Probably there is no member of the body from which we suffer so long without complaint, nor which we treat with so little regard for its health, as the foot. Few of us know the shape of our own feet, and fewer yet know the shape of a well-formed one, as found in certain statues or in very young children. There are feet of different shapes, long and short, broad and narrow. But no foot was originally pointed at the center line, as our shoes are.

"Long ago a man named Meyer discovered that in every well-formed baby's foot a straight line from the center of the end of the big toe through the center of the base of the big toe would pass through the center of the heel of the foot. This imaginary line has since been called 'Meyer's line,' and upon the preservation of that line depends a woman's freedom from bunions. A bunion never comes immediately after this line is broken, however. It usually takes years of poor-shaped shoes to produce the first feeling of pain. After that the development may be comparatively rapid.



A FOOT WITH THE POINT AT THE SIDE. A FOOT WITH THE POINT IN THE CENTER. A GOOD-SHAPED PAIR OF SHOES. A POOR-SHAPED PAIR OF SHOES.

"While exercise and heels have some little influence upon the shape of the foot at the big-toe joint, the main cause of bunions is the shape of the toe of the shoe. Shoe men will tell you that a bunion is made by a shoe that is too short, but this is only a half truth. More depends upon the shape of the shoe. A single foot is not symmetrical. It is one-half of the base on which we stand and the other foot forms the other half. The two feet placed together and considered as a base are symmetrical. The greatest variation in the outline of the two sides of a single foot is at the toes, yet the toe of the average shoe is made symmetrical. Men's shoes are almost always made better shaped in this respect than women's. Shoe manufacturers have told me that they do not make women's shoes good shape because women will not buy a good-shaped shoe.

"Bunion protectors relieve pressure on an inflamed joint, but do nothing to correct the deformity there. In some cases they even make the bunion more pronounced. In curing a bunion two things are of importance—first, to absolutely relieve all pressure on the inflamed joint; and second, to induce the big toe to resume its natural position. This can sometimes be done by operating, but under any circumstances it will take great patience and effort, and must not be forced so that it will be painful at any time.

"Certain other things are true of every foot regardless of its individual shape. The inside outline should always be concave instead of showing the bulging muscles. This condition of the muscles is found in feet where the weight has been carried on the inside, and is associated with, and is partly the cause of, low arches. Perhaps the fallen arch is fully as painful as the bunion.

"Muscles of the foot are small compared to the rest of the body, and it is not surprizing that if we hold a heavy body on them those muscles which hold the arch of the foot much as a bow-string holds a bow will gradually weaken and allow the arch to flatten out. The remedy is to give these muscles active, vigorous work under good conditions (without tight, ill-fitting shoes, etc.), and to avoid all long standing. Dancing is ideal if done in loose ballet slippers or, better yet, with bare feet. But if done in what we get if we call for dancing-shoes at the shoe store it would be better for us not to attempt to dance. Rapid walking with the weight on the outside of the foot is a good thing. It is easier to do this if we are 'pigeon-toed' than if we toe out. The average child does turn his toes in until trained out of it. A worried mother took her child to a famous orthopedic physician of Boston and said: 'Doctor, my boy has a tendency to turn his toes in. What can I do about it?' 'Madam,' replied the doctor, 'thank the Lord.'"

Girls who have housework to do, says the writer, are usually heavy on their feet. They find dancing difficult, and can not walk with grace and ease. As they go about their household duties they give the muscles of their feet little exercise, but stand for long periods at a time, washing, ironing, baking, etc. Often they are on their feet all day without one bit of active work for the foot muscles. Moreover as they stand, their weight gradually settles to the weakest place, the inside of the arch. We read further:

"Not as serious, and ordinarily not as painful as, but even more common than, the broken arch is the corn. Many of us suffer this as a necessary evil. Yet there is no need of any woman having a corn. Nine-tenths of the women can not wear a new shoe with absolute comfort. It must be 'broken in' first. If our shoes were nearer the shape of our feet we would be more willing to wear the right size, but a shoe the shape we wear must necessarily be so much larger than the foot to give the required amount of room that we all prefer to deform the feet a little rather than to protect them. To wear the average shoe is literally the same as to force the proverbial square peg into the round hole. A good many girls I have known have been very proud of the size and shape of their shoes and very much ashamed of the shape of the foot they have deformed until they would fit in the shoes. Some girls indignantly deny that their shoes hurt them, but they will admit that their feet do. Many of them go to great pains to explain that they have inherited these various deformities from their parents. However, I have never seen one of these inherited deformities where the foot was not incased in a shoe of such shape that it would have produced the same deformity if 'inheritance' had not saved the shoe the trouble. One of the commonest statements made by a girl who is suffering from her feet is, 'My shoes are perfectly comfortable,' or 'This is the most comfortable pair of shoes that I have ever had on.' But all the time, gradually, almost imperceptibly, that same pair of shoes may be causing ingrowing toe-nails, bunions, corns, callouses, and broken arches. The young girl will not notice many of the bad effects unless forced to walk long distances or to use the foot in some other way for some of its legitimate uses. How often have I heard a girl at a dance say, 'Oh, my feet are so tired,' never realizing that she has weakened her muscles by shoes with high heels and pointed toes and stiff supports for the arch to the extent that they are no longer able to do a legitimate amount of work without giving trouble. It is possible to have a pair of shoes with high heels and good-shaped toes, but I have never seen such a pair. Generally even the low heels have poor-shaped toes. One of the best tests is the inside line of the shoe. When the two pairs are put together this line should be practically the same from the heel to the toe for both shoes.

"A girl often thinks she needs the arch supports usually found in high-heeled shoes. The arch support is harmful in two ways. If we hold the arch up by artificial means the muscles holding it in place will soon waste through lack of use. If we have our shoes hold up our muscles because we do not want the work ourselves, we are only inviting trouble and pain to our feet. The second reason why this support of the arch artificially is not good is because of the constant pressure it exerts on the blood-vessels of the under side of the feet."

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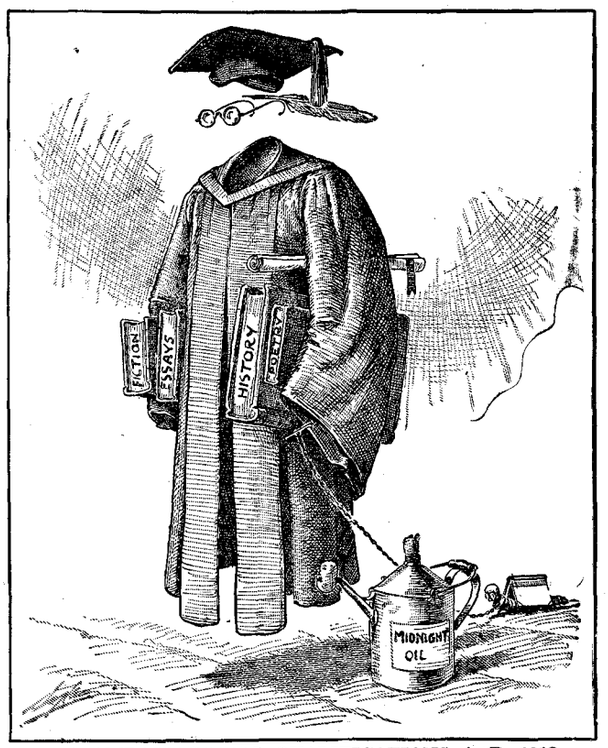
LETTERS AND ART

OUR LITERARY DIPLOMATS

THE NOMINATION of Dr. Henry Van Dyke to represent the United States at the Court of the Netherlands makes the fourth man of letters among President Wilson's selections for the diplomatic service. The other three are Walter H. Page, now at the Court of St. James's, and Thomas Nelson Page and Meredith Nicholson, named respectively for the courts at Rome and Lisbon. Mr. Nicholson, it is true, has declined the proffered post, but the honor of the offer remains to the credit of this Indiana novelist. In addition, Maurice F. Egan, now Minister at Copenhagen, is said to be in line for promotion, and Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell, is our Minister at Athens. Some papers include in the list Pleasant A. Stovall, editor of the Savannah *Press*, named as Minister to Switzerland, and William E. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, Minister to Cuba. None of the men thus honored, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, has been in any sense specially trained for diplomatic work, their appointments being "apparently due to a confidence that men who have distinguished themselves in literature would be creditable representatives of the American people." Not only has President Wilson "gone further than any former President in the number of men of letters whom he has thus honored," notes *The Plain Dealer*, but he has also made a departure in the nomination of Thomas Nelson Page and Meredith Nicholson, since "writers of fiction have not frequently been given diplomatic posts." Says the New York *Times* of Thomas Nelson Page's appointment:



U. S. AMBASSADORIAL QUALIFICATIONS, A. D. 1913.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

"We do not know the extent of the repute in Italy of 'Marse Chan' and 'Meh Lady,' but it is probably true that since we sent our first diplomatic representative to united Italy in 1861, we have had no Minister or Ambassador in Rome, excepting, perhaps, the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of so large a national reputation as Mr. Page, or any of equal repute abroad.

"The great-grandson of the first Governor of Virginia, whose ancestors fought and sat in council with Washington; a man of learning and of wit, and in the mellow prime of life, for he is just sixty and may fairly look forward to many useful years, Mr. Page will go abroad not only with the best wishes of his countrymen, but with the knowledge that he is a man of exactly the quality that most of them like to see accredited by the Washington Government to European Courts."

Of these literary appointments as a whole the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"If Mr. Wilson keeps up the pace set by the nomination of four bookmen in a row, the conditions obtaining when Motley, Lowell, John Bigelow, and Andrew D. White were ministers plenipotentiary, and Bret Harte and W. D. Howells combined the pursuit of literature with the performance of consular duties at Glasgow and Venice, will be reproduced in kind if not in degree. None of the new men we have mentioned measures up to Lowell or Motley or even to Harte or Howells, but their number is goodly. And if the Wilson Administration applies the literary standard to the consular service as well as the higher diplomatic posts, the effect on this country may be as beneficial as on our prestige in Europe. Ambassadorships and legations for successful writers and editors, humbler consular posts for writers who still have to make their way, might make the files of our State Department a treasure-house for the future student of American literature."

The Evening Post regards this tendency as admirable, altho falling short of the kind of reorganization of our diplomatic service that would "put it on a professional basis" and make diplomacy a career instead of an incident. To quote further:

"If the choice confronting Mr. Wilson were one exclusively between appointing men of great wealth and men who have achieved distinction in a field which at once commends itself as offering very satisfactory preparation for diplomatic office, there would be very few people to take issue with the President. Incidentally, the choice of men of moderate wealth whose interests lie in the intellectual domain is one way of dealing with the vexed problem of adequate housing for our Ministers abroad. A scribbling fellow is not expected to keep up the state of a multi-millionaire. Mr. Page, in London, can afford to live much more humbly than his predecessor, without injuring American prestige. It is not display that will be expected from Dr. Van Dyke at The Hague or from Dr. Egan, if he should be translated to one of the important European capitals. There is, of course, the serious danger that Congress may take advantage of this very situation to justify its niggardly behavior. Any old hole is good enough for the intellectual chap. Plain living and high thinking, you know. But for the moment it must be counted as a relief that we can send men abroad who need not blush for the economic straits to which the richest country on earth subjects its foreign representatives."

"Verily, this is a national Administration in which the literary man is in clover," the Baltimore *Sun* remarks, and adds:

"Time was when genius went in rags and sold its masterpiece for a mess of pottage. Now it goes abroad to consort with the kings and statesmen of the world. . . . The practical men 'have nothing on' the literary fellows at present."

And in another Southern paper, the Charleston *News and Courier*, we find this mingling of commendation and admonition:

"The policy adopted by President Wilson of according due recognition to men of proved merit in literature is grounded in wisdom. It will have and should have the approval of the nation. It is well, however, for those to whom this recognition has come to bear in mind a hint given them by Lord Morley, than whom no man is better qualified to speak from experience. There is, he says, this difference between literature and politics:

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MAURICE F. EGAN, Editor, college professor, and author. Denmark.

JACOB G. SCHURMAN, University president and author. Greece.

HENRY VAN DYKE, Poet, preacher, professor, and essayist. Holland.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE, Novelist and poet. Italy.

WALTER H. PAGE, Editor and publisher. England.

MEN OF LETTERS WHO REPRESENT US ABROAD.

'In literature the salt of the whole thing is to be independent. In politics the essence is to be able to put one's mind into joint stock with other people's mind. If they can not do that, they will be of very little use.' Even unsought honors have their price."

Do diplomatic service and foreign residence promote the literary activities of our men of letters? asks the Indianapolis *News*, and scrutinizes the records of such men as Washington Irving and Nathaniel Hawthorne for an answer:

"In the case of Washington Irving's foreign residence it gave an impetus to his literary productiveness, tho much of it was before he was appointed to office. His three years' unofficial residence in Spain was the most fruitful period of his life, resulting in 'The Alhambra,' 'The Conquest of Granada,' 'The Life of Columbus,' etc. In 1842 he was appointed Minister to Spain, but his literary work there was done. Irving was not seeking any appointment when this position was offered him. He owed it to Daniel Webster, Tyler's Secretary of State. Henry Clay, who was then opposing nearly all the President's appointments, said: 'This is a nomination everybody will concur in.' Irving had no politics that anybody knew of, but Tyler appointed him because Webster asked him to, and Webster himself put it on the ground of fitness, for he wrote to Irving: 'If a person of more merit and higher qualification had presented himself, great as is my personal regard for you, I should have yielded it to higher considerations.' Irving's literary reputation at that time was such that all Americans were proud of his appointment, and the Spanish Government received him gladly, but his literary work in Spain was ended. . . . . .

"Nathaniel Hawthorne owed his foreign appointment as distinctly to literary merit as Irving did, tho Hawthorne did render the political service of writing a campaign life of Franklin Pierce, who afterward appointed him. Before Hawthorne received his appointment as Consul to Liverpool, and while he knew his name was under consideration for some foreign appointment, he wrote to his Boston publisher:

"'Do make some inquiries about Portugal; as, for instance, in what part of the world it lies, and whether it is an empire, a kingdom, or a republic. Also, more particularly, the expenses of living there, and whether the Minister would be likely to be much pestered with his own countrymen. Also any other information about foreign countries would be acceptable to an inquiring mind.'

"Hawthorne was evidently hoping for a diplomatic appointment, but the consulship at Liverpool was one of the best-paying positions in the Government, and he gladly accepted it. He did not get much inspiration out of his residence abroad, and what he did get was acquired in Italy, when away from his official duties. This went into 'The Marble Faun.' The historian Motley did some good research work while Minister to Austria, in 1864–67, and Bayard Taylor expected to do some literary work as Minister to Germany, but he died a few months after reaching Berlin. On the whole, official residence abroad does not seem to have stimulated the productiveness of American authors much."

A BOOM IN POETRY

HALF A DOZEN periodicals devoted exclusively to poetry, an increasing popular demand for volumes of verse, more and more space given up to poems in the popular magazines, and an improvement in the economic conditions of the poets themselves—these are the recent phenomena that indicate a "boom in poetry." As a writer in the New York *Times* remarks, not long ago it was something of an undertaking to secure a volume of verse by a contemporary poet, the usual procedure in a book-shop being as follows: "The book clerk wrote down the name, went up to the gallery or down into the stock-room, and at last said: 'I'll try to send it to you early next week.'" But now the poetry shelves in a New York book-shop are usually accessible and well stocked, and in London, The Poetry Book-shop, which carries nothing but poetry and works dealing with the art of verse-making, has proved itself a successful enterprise. To confirm his impression that interest in poetry is increasing, the *Times* writer visited the office of Dr. Edward J. Wheeler, President of the Poetry Society of America, who said in reply to his question:

"The success of the Poetry Society of America is one of many proofs of that, I think. When we organized in 1910, there were some who thought that poetry was too slight a thing to hold together for long a company of any size. But the society has grown rapidly. Now its membership is nearly 250, and the secretary receives letters almost daily from people all over America who wish to join. . . . . .

"Three times as much magazine verse is printed to-day as ever before. There are magazines that exclude fiction and essays. Chicago has *Poetry, a Magazine of Verse*, Boston has *Poet-Lore* and *The Poetry Journal*, London has *The Poetry Review* (edited, by the way, by Stephen Phillips) and *Poetry and Drama*, and Paris has *La Phalange*. Among the popular magazines, those most popular are those that print the most poetry."

Turning to the question of the poet's financial rewards, Dr. Wheeler went on to say:

"He sells more verse and gets more for it. Not long ago the Poetry Society authorized me to investigate the condition of the magazine poetry market. I sent the following letter to twenty-seven leading American monthly and weekly magazines:

"'I am endeavoring to procure for the Poetry Society of America definite data regarding the rates of compensation paid

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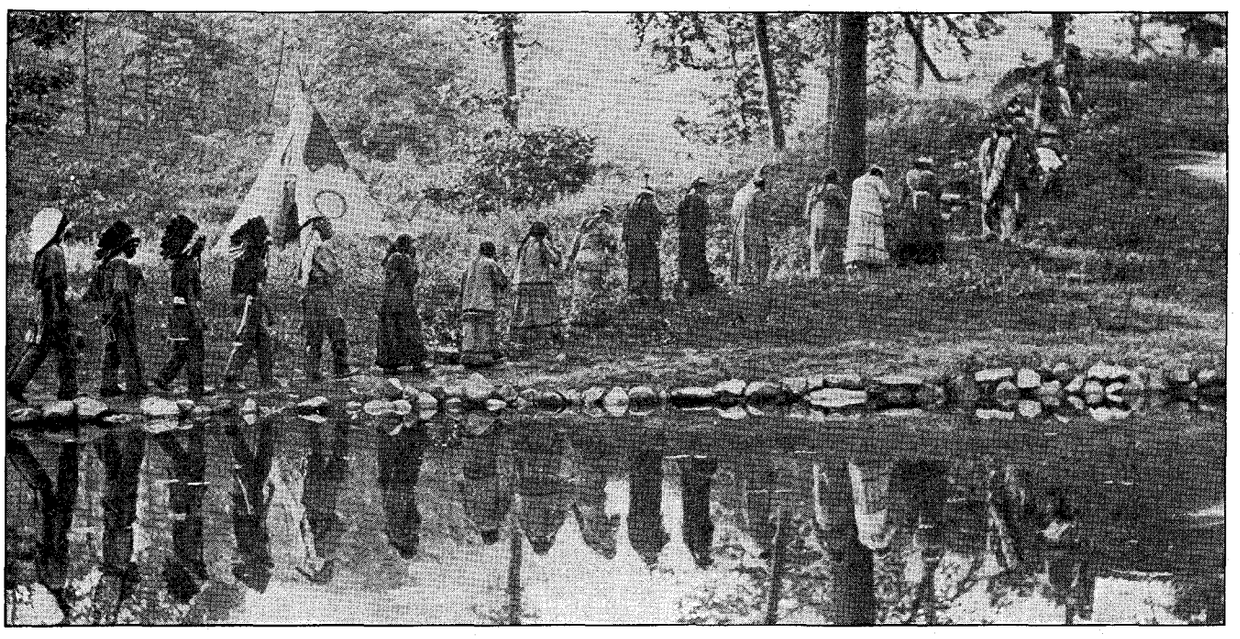

THE FUNERAL OF *HIAWATHA*.

In an open-air performance of "Hiawatha," on the Delafield estate at Riverdale, New York. All the actors were Iroquois Indians.

by the magazines for poetry and the basis on which such rates are computed. Are you willing to send me replies to the following questions?

"'1. By what method do you fix the price of a poem accepted for publication? By the number of lines, or the character of the poem, or how?

"'2. Do you pay upon acceptance or upon publication, or sometimes one way and sometimes the other?

"'3. What are your rates of payment, and what is the minimum for very short poems, such as quatrains?'

"Of the first eighteen replies received, this is a brief summary. All pay 'on acceptance,' or within a week or ten days thereafter. In six replies the merit of the poem is given as the first consideration in fixing the price, the length of the poem receiving secondary consideration. In four replies, the length of the poem is said usually to determine the price, and one editor states that merit is all he considers. To my second question, five editors replied that they paid from 50 cents to $1 a line. Six gave 50 cents a line as their regular rate, and one said that he always paid $1 a line. The minimum rate for very short poems was given in one letter as $10, in two as $5, in one as $2.50, and in one as $2 for couplets.

"So, you see, the rewards for poetry are increasing instead of decreasing. There are many poets, you know, who have no income other than poetry, and who, nevertheless, live comfortably. Alfred Noyes writes poetry for a living, and so, I believe, does John Masefield. In this country, Arthur Guiterman and Berton Braley live on the proceeds of the sale of their verse, and Nicholas Vachell Lindsey, whose stirring 'General Booth Enters Heaven' made him famous some months ago, travels on foot through the country every summer with a little pamphlet of 'Rimes to be Traded for Bread.' Of course I would not instance Mr. Lindsey's experience as a proof that 'poetry pays,' but surely it shows that the people are ready to welcome a real poet."

Another question, "Why is it that the number of prose writers is so great and the number of poets so small?" drew from Dr. Wheeler the following explanation and prediction:

"It seems to me that many real poets have been turned away from verse, not only into prose but into business of many sorts, by the industrial conditions, by the mental attitude of the country in years past. But America is now experiencing an industrial reformation. The unnaturally large prizes of commerce will not remain in a generation in which wealth is more evenly distributed, to tempt the poet away from his art. Probably as the country matures all the professions will be financially more attractive. And surely there will be—there are signs of it already—a strong movement for the reestablishment, as an honorable and profitable thing, of the profession of poet."

THEATERS ROOFED BY THE STARS

OPEN-AIR THEATERS at Berkeley, Bohemian Club Grove, Point Loma, San Diego, and Bakersfield, in California, and at Milwaukee, and the projection of similar theaters for Chicago, New York, and a number of smaller cities, call attention to the remarkable recent development of outdoor drama in the United States. The social and artistic meaning of this development is discust at length by Mr. Thomas H. Dickinson, in the June issue of *The Play-Book*, a little magazine published in Madison by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society. Mr. Dickinson points out that while in one sense the open-air theater represents a turning back to the earliest conditions of dramatic presentation, it means at the same time something much more vital than the mere revival of an ancient institution. "The earliest theater of all nations was always an open-air theater," because "it was as natural for men to take their dramatic performances in the open as it was to take their games." But the purpose of the present movement is not to reduce dramatic art to primitive conditions, but rather to bring to the outdoor performance the knowledge gained since the drama went indoors. "It does not seem likely," says Mr. Dickinson, "that the use of the open-air theater will change greatly the system of illusion and technic now in use on the stage"; but it will lead to the discovery of "new mediums and expedients for the practise of that technic, and will by this means enrich an art that has become formalized, without changing the principles of that art." Another effect, it is predicted, will be to stimulate the production of a local dramatic literature.

Turning to the social significance of the movement, Mr. Dickinson thinks that its tendency will be to create social solidarity and to democratize the theater. As we read:

"Only the social or esthetic dreamer dares now venture to state the significance of the open-air theater in America. This significance is both social and artistic, and in both directions the

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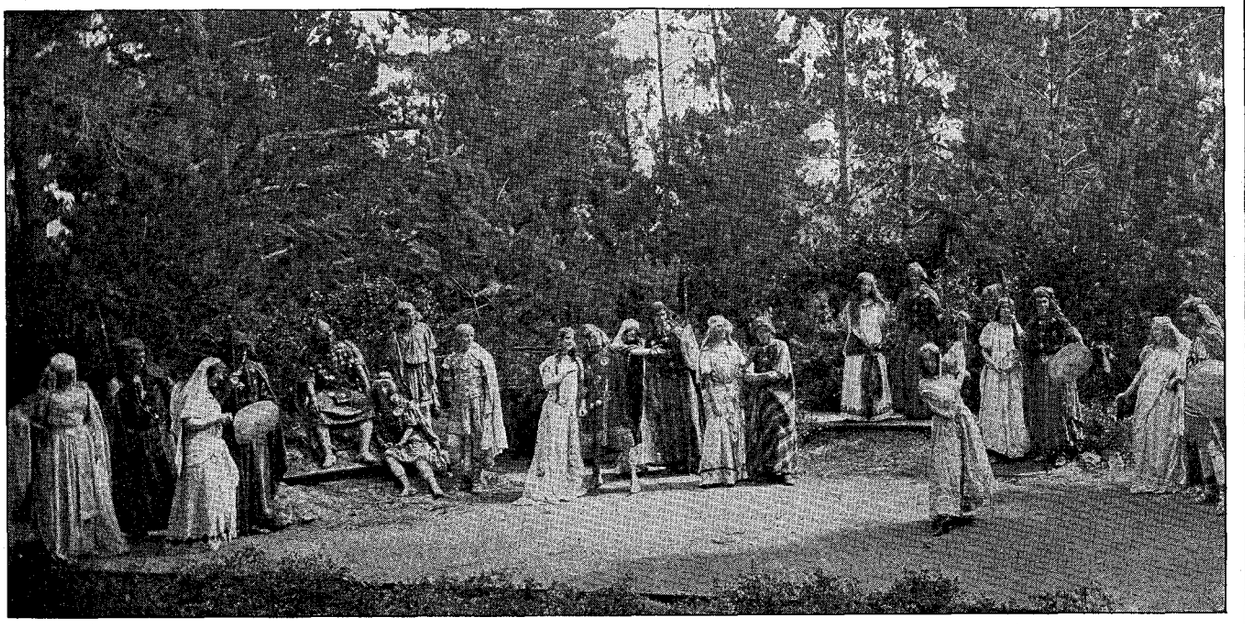

OUTDOOR PLAYERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

A scene from Miss Skinner's Biblical play "David," as staged under the open sky at Carmel-by-the-Sea, California.

open-air theater means an outlet into new and healthier values. To-day the open-air theater represents much that the established theater doesn't do, and much that society needs. On account of its size the open-air theater is almost necessarily a democratic thing. On account of its character its use represents almost necessarily a spontaneous social demand. By its nature, and the conditions of its building, it belongs to all the people. Therefore its use can not well become involved in the tricks of the speculator in the exploitation of social leisure.

"As it now presents itself the open-air theater represents an entirely new movement of social drama. Its importance as an outlet for new social promptings, particularly in imaginative directions, spells significance on this side. Since it is more spontaneous and immediate than the commercial drama, its character, once it grows to considerable proportions, should be laid permanently in national and provincial characteristics. It would be hard to import bodily onto the stage of an American open-air theater an alien motive, and have it keep its flavor of the outlands. There is no reason why the open-air theater should not do its share toward the nationalization of the art of the theater in America. . . . . .

"As a creator of social solidarity the open-air theater is more effective than any other expedient in use in parks or on campuses. Tho the open-air theater may with propriety appeal to only a few, it achieves its highest function when it is calling together into one mass great numbers of people. The significance of this is great. The forms of amusement in this day are very largely individual. It is only the great national games that draw people together. The automobile, golf, tennis, the pursuit of business and career, all take one away from the social bond. If the open-air theater can encourage the development of any sense of mass it will play a significant part."

Then, too, the open-air theater adapts itself particularly to certain kinds of performance, such as the pageant, the chronicle play, and the dramatic spectacle. He observes:

"The agitation for open-air theaters has gone along with a development in certain types of dramatic art. As a rule these types have arisen apart from the commercial theater, and in response to a spontaneous demand on the part of the people. When the open-air theater comes to pass it will find ready for it whole orders of dramatic practise which need but its facilities to bring them to perfection.

"The pageant, which has been reborn in England and America within the last ten years, is now one of the most influential types of dramatic art. The pageants of Sherborne, Oxford, York, and Warwick in England, the pageants of Norwich, of Bronxville, of Cornish, New Rochelle, Quebec, Gloucester, Rochester, Detroit, Peterborough, and our own pageants of the Northwest, for which Stevens is responsible, have led the way for pageants in the great cities and in scattered hamlets. Beginning almost spontaneously in scattered places as processions and ceremonials, they soon took the necessary step into dramatic form. Produced at first upon rude or improvised stages, the time has come when they demand the facilities which will give them a proper staging.

"When the pageant becomes dramatic there is one form that it naturally takes. That is the form of a chronicle play of the history of the section in which the pageant is given. The pageant then represents a step that comes to every nation when it begins after years of forgetfulness to glorify its past. And to the pageant of this type, the servant of nationality, the open-air theater is a necessity. . . . . .

"The open-air theater is particularly adapted to a certain kind of performance. For the purposes of performance blank verse is better than rime, and either is better than bare prose. The open-air theater is not made for fine psychological effects. Anything that appeals to the sensibilities, whether in the finer spiritual or in the more sensuous zones, finds a place there. For this reason the fanciful, the symbolic, the fantastic, the pantomimic, even horse-play and pretty romping are at home on its stage. *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, *Punchinello* and *Pickle Herring*, *Pastor Fido* and *Aminta*, *Jacques* and *Audrey*, and *Bottom* and *Theseus*, and their modern counterparts belong in the open-air theater."

Of the artistic delight of staging an open-air play he writes:

"The color-values of trees, lake, and meadow, the shadows thrown by trees and clouds, the light of moon and stars, the varying outline of trees and hills as seen through the changing palpabilities of atmosphere provide infinite material for the stage director. Nature makes no mistakes. Chameleonlike, she adapts herself to the action. Even the falling stars seem to be exquisitely timed. These are matters of optical effect. In auditory effect the open air is rich no less. It would be impossible for a bird to sing in the wrong place in 'As You Like It.' The interspersed silences and insect voices of the night are both fitly chosen for their parts.

"The director of a play in the open air has the delightful sense of working with powers beyond himself that will bring forth beauties better than his thought. The surprizes and the discoveries of the art are a part of its rich compensation. For the open air is still a medium that can not be handled by machinery or manipulated by rule. It remains one of the great unspoiled mediums of art subject to no science."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

SOUTHERN BISHOPS AND MR. CARNEGIE'S MILLION

THE VETO of Andrew Carnegie's gift of $1,000,000 to the medical department of Vanderbilt University by the College of Bishops of the Methodist Church, South, is treated both as an important incident taken singly and as a new chapter in the story of a struggle between the church authorities and a more secularly inclined Board of Trust for control of the institution. The churchmen, following the aggressive leadership of Bishops W. A. Candler and E. E. Hoss, it seems, refused to sanction the acceptance of the money on the ground that the retired ironmaster does not believe in denominational control of educational institutions, and because they construed the offer to mean that the medical college was to become an independent school. The veto, say dispatches, can not be considered final until the Supreme Court of Tennessee decides whether the College of Bishops shall be given complete control of the university. If the Board of Trust wins the lawsuit, the university will remain under the auspices of the Methodist Church, we are told, but its affairs will not be governed by the Bishops. Before the Bishops held a meeting at Nashville, where Vanderbilt University is situated, Bishop Candler gave out an interview at Atlanta in which he stated the case from his own viewpoint. In press dispatches he is quoted as saying that Mr. Carnegie's offer is an "impudent proposal of an agnostic steelmonger." Further:

"The Vanderbilt University belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Church's ownership having been denied, suit was brought some time ago to settle the question, and the Chancery Court decided every point in the Church's favor. From that decision an appeal was taken and is now pending in the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

"To this Mr. Carnegie makes allusion in his letter, putting his offer in such relation to this suit as to make it tantamount to dangling money before the public with the purpose of influencing this case.

"It appears also that the Episcopalians see in this affair an effort to defeat the proposed medical department of the University of the South. If they are correct in their opinion, Mr. Carnegie is proposing at one blow to destroy the medical school of the Episcopalians and denature the medical school of the Methodists and raise on the ruins of both a Carnegieized establishment in his own image and likeness."

Bishop Hoss objects to the acceptance of the donation because, he says, the university would not get a dollar, but would give away the medical college without restrictions. After passing a formal veto resolution, the College of Bishops, with Collins Denny, E. R. Hendrix, W. R. Lambuth, E. D. Mouzon, J. C. Kilgore, J. H. McCoy, E. E. Hoss, H. C. Morrison, and W. A. Candler present, issued a statement to the public in which they say in part:

"If this gift had been offered without embarrassing conditions, as all other gifts to the institution have been made, we should have offered no objection to its acceptance, but the conditions attached to this gift and the letter accompanying it, which must be taken as expository of the conditions, are such as lead us to believe it can not be accepted without a breach of trust and without dishonor to the Church, if conditions are fulfilled in good faith to the donor.

"We are as unwilling that Mr. Carnegie should be deceived as that the university should be dismembered and the Church of God dishonored. . . . . .

"We know how to endure poverty, but we have not learned, nor are we ready to be taught, how to accept gifts to which are annexed conditions that require the sacrifice of our self-respect, the defeat of the founders of the university, the renunciation of the principles which we hold in common with all the churches, and the abdication of the mission of the Church of God in the field of Christian education."

In a reply to the statements of Bishops Candler and Hoss, Whitefoord R. Cole, a member of the Board of Trust, defends that body's acceptance of the Carnegie gift, and calls attention to what he considers the successful management of the university's affairs under the direction of Chancellor James H. Kirkland, despite the general opposition in many instances of the Bishops. The efforts of the Chancellor, he notes, have more than doubled the resources of the university, without counting the Carnegie gift, while the bishops have done nothing at all for its finances. Of the Carnegie donation he says:

"No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate the fact that nothing has happened in the past twenty years in this section of the country that promises as much for the benefit of Nashville, and the entire South—that promises so much for the future of Vanderbilt University and its influence in education, as the gift of Mr. Carnegie. To have declined such a proposition would not only have been folly on the part of the Board of Trust, but would have been a plain violation of the highest obligations on the part of the trustees to the trust imposed upon them.

"The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in their zeal, or what they think to be their cause, are seeking to prevent the university from procuring the means to carry out the great plans which are made sure of execution by this donation. At the same time the public will bear in mind that in this matter, as in matters of the past, they are offering nothing to the university by way of an alternative to take the place of this benefaction."

The Board of Trust, which hopes to get a court decision which will enable it to perpetuate itself, seems to have been created at the instance of William K. Vanderbilt, who in recent years has donated considerable sums to the university, which, forty years ago, was named for his father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Its position in this controversy is also defended by the Nashville *Democrat*, wich characterizes the opposition of Bishops Candler and Hoss to the Carnegie donation as "factitious." It goes on:

"Mr. Carnegie has not always, in our judgment, been wise in his benefactions, but that he has ulterior motives in making any one or all of them *The Democrat* does not believe. Vanderbilt's Board of Trust, in the opinion of *The Democrat*, will not place itself under undue obligations by accepting Mr. Carnegie's generosity. If it believed otherwise it would oppose its acceptance.

"Southern schools and colleges need money for their development. It can not be had through gifts from people of this section, for they haven't the money to give. It follows, therefore, that when men of great wealth like Mr. Carnegie proffer aid, there ought to be extremely valid reasons for refusing the proffers."

In another editorial *The Democrat* draws a parallel between the action of the College of Bishops of the Methodist Church and that of the Episcopalian authorities in control of the University of the South:

"A contrast is presented which calls for observation. Bishop Gailor, Chancellor of the University of the South, announces that Mr. Carnegie's donation upsets their plans and disappoints them, but there is neither resentment nor repining. He not only congratulates Vanderbilt, but says a generous word for the university and its Chancellor. Upon the other hand, the College of Bishops declare that the issue is one which calls in question the very fitness of the Church of God to own and operate a university, and through Bishop Hoss declares that the Church will not be content with one hair's-breadth less than what belongs to her under the law. They have served notice on the medical department of the university to make no calculations based on using the Carnegie endowment—if the Bishops ever get the control for which they contend."

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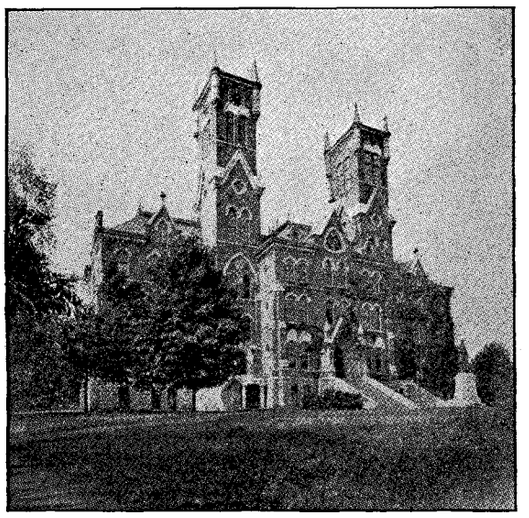
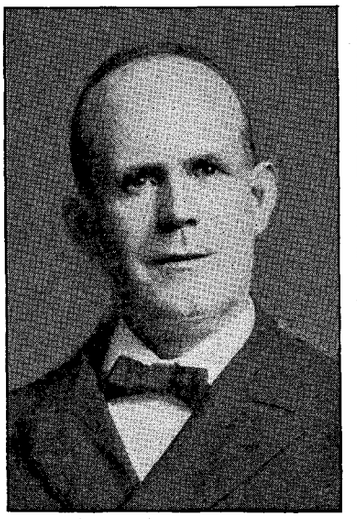
BISHOP W. A. CANDLER.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.



BISHOP E. E. HOSS.

Bishops Candler and Hoss are leading the opposition to Andrew Carnegie's gift of $1,000,000 to the medical department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, on the ground that it is part of a movement to remove the department from the control of the university and of the Methodist Church.

WHERE A MILLION-DOLLAR GIFT IS REGARDED WITH SUSPICION.

THE NEW MANUSCRIPT OF THE GOSPELS

THE PUBLICATION of the Freer manuscript of the Gospels, under the editorship of Prof. Henry A. Sanders, of the University of Michigan, revives the romantic story of its purchase about six years ago and inspires enthusiasm among the religious press over this new testimony to "the firm facts of the Christian faith." It is recalled that when Charles L. Freer, the well-known art collector of Detroit, bought 187 sheets of vellum, goat and sheep skin, from an Arab, "he thought of them merely as beautiful examples of ancient art." Later he discovered their higher value, and to-day, as the result of investigation that the New York *Independent* calls "most careful and creditable to American scholarship," the manuscript is shown to rank with "the most ancient known to be in existence," dating from the fourth or fifth century. Two striking features are to be noted, we are advised, in the Freer manuscript, apart from the interest of its antiquity. The first is that the order of the Gospels is changed, the sequence being Matthew, John, Luke, Mark; and the second, the appearance of certain verses near the close of the Gospel of Mark, which are not found in the estimated "1,300 manuscripts of various dates which witness in greater or lesser completeness to the text of the Gospels." *The Christian Herald* remarks that "there has always been a great perplexity about this particular portion of the New Testament," because in the most authoritative manuscripts the last verses of the last chapter of Mark are missing, on which point Prof. George W. Gilmore says, in *The Homiletic Review*, that besides the Freer version of the ending of the Gospel of Mark three others are already known. He points out also that the Freer manuscript "adds a new logion or saying of Jesus to the many that are reported elsewhere than in the canonical Gospels." The matter hitherto unknown is inserted between verses 14 and 15 and is translated in *The Homiletic Review*, which corrects an error current in the daily press, due to a mistaken idea of "corruption" in the text. Dr. Gilmore maintains there is no perceivable "corruption" in the text and renders the passage thus:

"And they excused themselves, saying (that) This age of lawlessness and belief is under Satan, which on account of the unclean things of the spirits does not permit the true power of God to be apprehended. For this reason, said they to Christ, reveal now thy righteousness. And Christ said to them (that) The limit of the years of the power of Satan is fulfilled, but other terrible things approach. And for the sake of those who sinned was I given up unto death, that they may turn back unto the truth and no longer sin, so that they may inherit the spiritual and incorruptible glory of righteousness in heaven."

This discussion between Christ and his disciples is regarded by many commentators as "an interpolation," and they consider the Freer manuscript of greater value to those "who pursue textual studies rather than historical or theological." Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis states as his view in *The Christian Advocate* (New York) that "a child can discern the difference between the simplicity and beauty, the majesty and dignity of the Gospel itself, and this variant," offering in explanation that—

"Doubtless on the earlier manuscript some scribe wrote this passage on the margin. Later on, through excess of reverence, another scribe, living a century later, in copying the page upon his knees, included the marginal note in the text. Other extraordinary variations appear. So different are they that Professor Sanders seems to have proved that the scribe who wrote these four Gospels copied them from at least seven independent manuscripts. The first and last leaves of John are much worn, proving that this had been saved separately, showing signs of wear and chafing, as if it had been concealed in the clothing of some of the faithful. The probabilities are that this scribe may have determined to make the round of the great Christian centers and copy all the writings in the possession of the leaders of the early Church. He found the Gospel of John in Egypt, Mark in Rome, Luke in Ephesus, Matthew in Cæsarea or Antioch, but the dialect and writings of Alexandria had peculiarities quite unlike those of the leaders of the Church in Italy. But this scholar's new Codex of 187 leaves had a Memorabilia of Jesus that possest an outer unity through his handwritings and similar leaves of parchment, but within there were seven independent sources representing fragmentary manuscripts belonging to as many different centers and cities that had gone over to the new faith."

The London *Nation* says the Freer manuscript is "curious and interesting rather than vital in importance," and judges it to be of the same approximate age as the best surviving manuscripts and "for the most part based upon the same older foundations that still remain undiscovered." Similarly a writer in the London *Saturday Review* observes that:

"It is interesting rather than important; it is neither instructive nor inspiring; it bears no stamp of originality or

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authenticity on it; it is the product of some scribe who has put his own commonplace reflections into the mouth of the Savior."

The Freer manuscript provides Biblical scholars with "new material of a highly interesting kind," the London *Times* believes, however, and, calling attention to the fact that the original of it is to be placed in the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be known as the Washington Manuscript of the Four Gospels, says that:

"Considering the interest which America has always taken in the Bible, need one regret that Washington should rank with Rome, St. Petersburg, London, Cambridge, and Paris, as the possessor of one of the most valuable and ancient copies of the Greek New Testament?"

HEATHEN PRAISE FOR THE SALVATION ARMY

A FEW YEARS AGO, when the first contingent of the Salvation Army, "four very harmless-looking officers," landed in India, they were received with suspicion and antagonism alike by the local Bombay officials and by the native masses. This sentiment was reflected in the press, which proposed, among other repressive measures, the immediate deportation of the invaders; in a secret circular asking advice as to the best sections of the Indian penal code for summarily dealing with this "dangerous element"; in constant police surveillance; and in a series of prosecutions which finally resulted in the sentencing of Commissioner Booth-Tucker, the leader, to a month's imprisonment. Now not only does the British Government, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India, confer upon Commissioner Booth-Tucker the coveted decoration Kaiser-I-Hind in "recognition of the services rendered by him in the interests of charity, public morals, and humanity in general in India," but at the same time we find the native non-Christian press paying enthusiastic tributes to the Army's work. The Kaiser-I-Hind is said to be as jealously guarded as the Victoria Cross, and is an honor which very few have won. Among these few are Lord Kitchener, Lord Curzon, former Governor-General of India, and Lord Minto, who now occupies the post. It has been stated that there are no more Kaiser-I-Hind medals in existence than there are Knights of the Garter, and the latter order is limited to a membership of thirty-one. Mr. Booth-Tucker was naturalized while working for the Salvation Army in the United States, and is the first and only American citizen, as well as the first clergyman, to be invested with this decoration.

HEAD OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, son-in-law of the late General William Booth, was recently decorated with the Kaiser-I-Hind medal by the British Government in recognition of his services "in the interests of charity, public morals, and humanity." He is said to be the first American citizen, and the first clergyman, to receive this decoration.

Turning to the native Indian press, we find the *Khalsa Advocate* (Amritsar, Punjab), a weekly devoted to championing the cause of the Sikhs, devoting its leading columns to a generously worded summary of the Salvation Army's work. Since it gives an excellent bird's-eye view of this missionary movement as witnessed by one actively engaged in non-Christian propaganda, the following extracts, quite apart from the interest attached to them on account of the appreciative vein running through them, will make instructive reading:

"In times of need and scarcity they (the Salvationists, who have immense settlements in various parts of India) have given ample support to destitute people and helpless children. Where water was scarce they sunk wells and distributed food among needy orphans and helpless children.

"At the instance of his Highness Sir Louis Dane (the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, one of the largest and most populous provinces of India) they undertook the reform of the criminal tribes of the huge forests of Changa Manga. As is well known, there are many mulberry-trees in those parts, and at the suggestion of Sir Louis Dane they began to rear silkworms and started many factories for the propagation of silk. In them these wandering and lawless people are employed, and they already have eighteen schools, and silk-spinning and other useful industries are taught.

"It is interesting to learn that the Army employed two boys—one dumb and the other deaf—in these factories, who showed remarkable intelligence and skill in learning the industry. This has led some of the members to conceive a scheme of founding a colony for such unfortunate souls as can be taught, in these places, weaving, silk-spinning, sewing, and other useful industries, equipping them for the various useful avocations of life.

"In the Punjab and the United Provinces the work of the Salvation Army has been splendidly successful, and the Collectors (high executive authorities) of these districts have warmly praised their activities, and spoken of their marvelous achievements in terms of the highest approbation. The number of criminal classes has rapidly dwindled as a result of their beneficial influence, and the heads of the Police Departments in both the Provinces have correctly attributed the decrease in crime to their useful activities in this behalf. In these places the Army has eleven colonies solely dedicated to the reform of these classes and is thinking of founding a few others. The number of criminal classes under the supervising care of the Army is 2,000, of which there are many helpless orphans and females. A remarkable change is perceptible in their lives since their subjection to this wholesome influence. By means of these men the Army is trying to plant fruit trees in hilly tracts and is engaged in arranging for fodder for the beasts. . . . . .

"Again, for the diffusion of their principles and the preaching of their religion, they have many institutions in different parts of the country. They have some 859 educational institutions, in which 14,520 males and females are pursuing their studies.

"Besides 270 Europeans, 2,285 Indian missionaries in the service of the Army are doing a lot of good work in some 2,763 towns and villages of our country. From this is evident the unflagging zeal and untiring devotion with which these men are advancing toward their end and are successfully nearing its attainment. Their mission is not only to satisfy the spiritual wants of the people by bringing them into the fold of Christianity, but also to equip them for the struggle of life, to make them self-supporting and to enable them to earn their living in this world of struggle and competition. And really a true ethical service consists in preparing men for the troubles and hardships of the world by providing them with some useful knowledge or art by which they may maintain themselves in the material struggle for existence and hold their own in the vicissitudes of times and the see-saw of life."

Such praise of missionary activities from a non-Christian native organ, writes a student of Indian conditions, "marks a veritable revolution."

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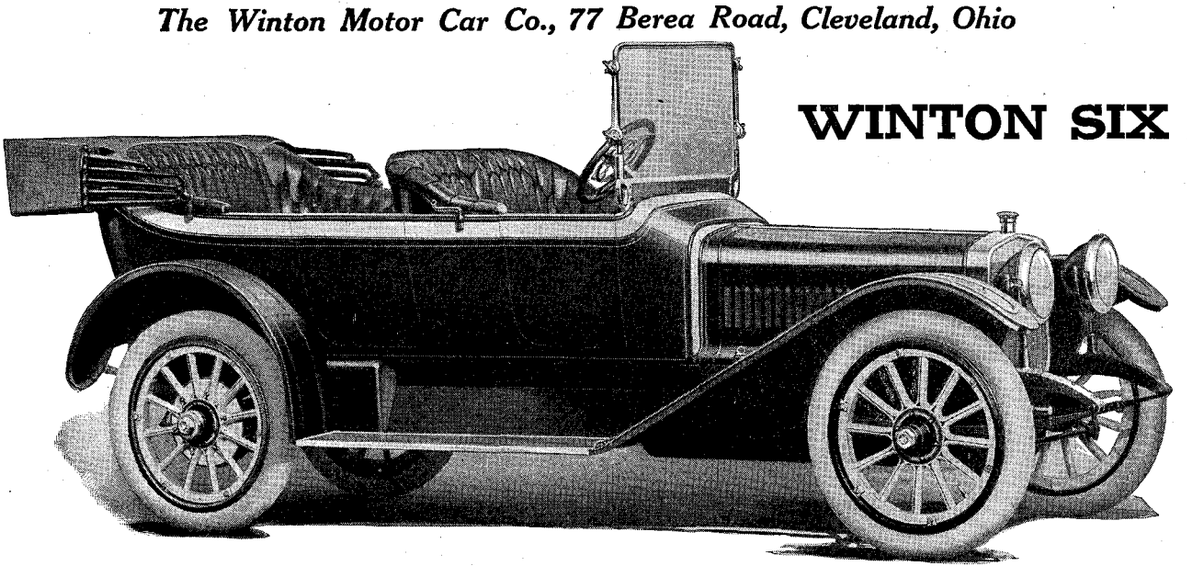

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

A GROUP OF BIOGRAPHIES*

THE gentle reader, wearied with the jarring note of unreality in current fiction, and not unwilling to find occasional respite from the constant pressure of the social emphasis found in serious writing, turns with alacrity to the quiet and friendly study of an individual life autobiographically interpreted. To discover how another has solved "the very problem which falls to every one of us to work out, the ministration of the world to us and our ministration to it," is to make progress in our own solution of it. The things learned by living may not be acquired by proxy, but the story of one pilgrim's progress may make the chart to guide another. At least, a very intense human interest is found in personal memorabilia, whether they profit us or only charm.

These four autobiographies have only one point in common: their authors had reached fourscore years—one of them, Mr. Bascom, passing even beyond it into the ninth decade. One is reminded of the Homeric picture of the group of old men, cheerfully chirping like cicadas at the city gate. But there is no garrulity here. Each record makes a unique contribution to that great volume of human experience which is the Book of Life.

The book in which John Muir sketches his childhood in Scotland, the rugged experiences on a Wisconsin pioneer farm, and the four years at the University of Wisconsin, before he "wandered away on a glorious botanical and geological excursion which has lasted nearly fifty years and is not yet completed," is a narrative quietly told and yet of absorbing interest. It is a story which a venturesome, nature-loving boy will delight to read with as much zest as his elders, and he will find new enthusiasm in many inventions of his own, after studying the marvelous clocks, "the early-rising machines," the self-setting sawmills, the bed which, released by the sun's action on a lens, dumped its occupant on the floor at sunrise; the desk which pushed the open book to be studied before the student and, after a required number of minutes, dropt it back into the rack and replaced it with another. No American boy's "handybook" ever described such fascinating and capable inventions as this quiet Scotch lad, who was forced for twelve and even seventeen hours a day to do a man's work on a rough farm in the wilderness, wrought out unaided in the pitiful leisure of the night.

The father of John Muir, upright and religious, carried industry and frugality beyond the point where virtues end and vices begin. No effort was made to soften the intense hardships of pioneer life nor to provide reasonable comfort. No piteous story of child-labor—of cruelty to a growing lad, need surpass the incident of the well-digging. A well ninety feet deep

*__Muir, John.__ **The Story of My Boyhood and Youth.** 298 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

*__Hosmer, James Kendall, LL.D.__ **The Last Leaf.** 340 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

*__Bancroft, Herbert Howe.__ **Retrospection.** 560 pp. New York: The Bancroft Co. $2 net.

*__Bascom, John.__ **Things Learned by Living.** 228 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

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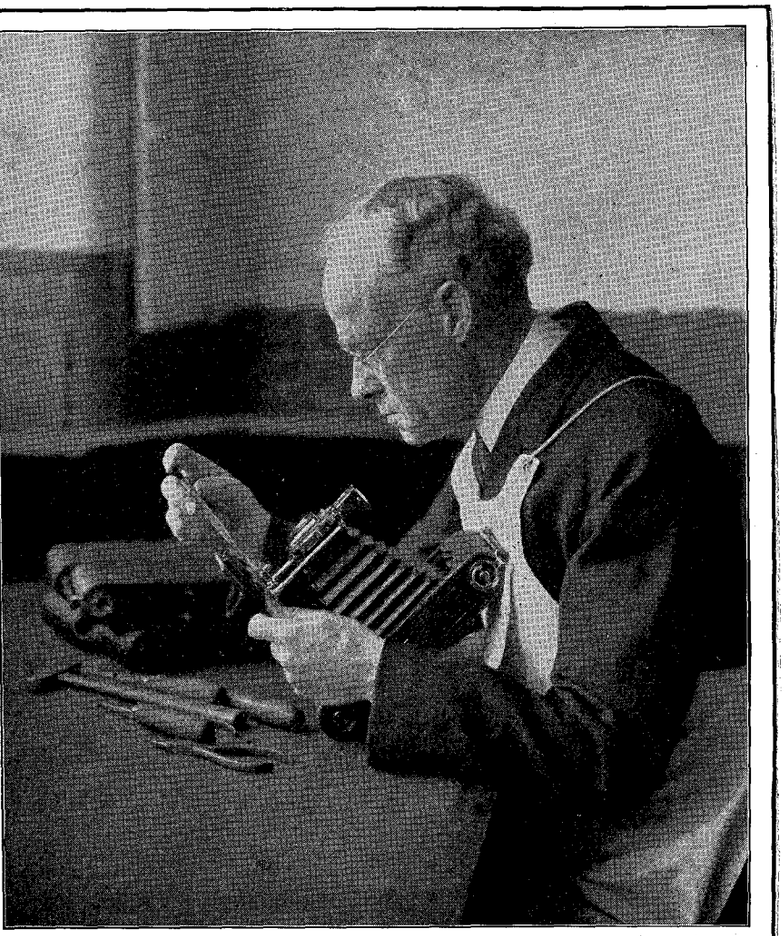
had to be dug. After the first ten feet fine-grained sandstone was struck. "My father decided to have me do all the work with mason's chisels, a long, hard job, with a good deal of danger in it. I had to sit cramped in a space about three feet in diameter and wearily chip, chip with heavy hammer and chisel from early morning until dark, day after day for weeks and months." Let down by a wooden bucket and a windlass, when the boy had painfully cut the dreary bore to the depth of eighty feet, he nearly perished with choke damp, but, rescued almost at the last gasp, he revived, only to be again lowered to the interminable task. But even the criminal severity of this merciless and devout Scotch father did not embitter the sweet springs of life in the son. Nature was his gentle teacher. He knew the voice of every bird; his delight was in the flowers of the field. The little creatures of the woods were his comrades and friends. Even amid relentless hardship this happy lad of genius found his true path of life, "urged on and on through endless, inspiring, Godful beauty."

Genial and friendly is the introduction to Dr. Hosmer's seventy-five years of reminiscences, for which he cheerily borrows a title from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes—"The Last Leaf." We resolve at once to follow him in his pleasant wanderings along the banks of the Charles and in the byways of Europe. Sure we are to meet and hold high converse with the statesmen, soldiers, scientists, poets, and prophets who have made our country "a goodly land to dwell in." Dr. Hosmer permits us to make their acquaintance "with the freedom of familiar intercourse." It is especially agreeable to linger with him in college halls and touch hands with Asa Gray and Agassiz, father and son, with Lowell and Longfellow, with Holmes and John Fiske and Phillips Brooks. Mr. Hosmer's pen pictures of the Civil War, which he "*mitgemacht*," are as vivid as the photographs of Brady. From War-Governor Andrew and Charles Sumner down to General Butler the description of the Massachusetts worthies of that heroic period is fairly complete. From less intimate knowledge but with clever sketches Dr. Hosmer illustrates incidents of the Franco-Prussian War and German university life. The philosophy of Rabbi Ben Ezra fills the interesting pages with sweetness and light.

Less optimistic and patient is the spirit of retrospection, in which Herbert Howe Bancroft sums up his views of men and movements. Its twenty-seven chapters cover a wide range, and the biographical material is slight. Mr. Bancroft, after an irritating apprenticeship in Buffalo, set sail in 1852 for San Francisco, while not yet twenty years of age, to sell and publish books. His life thereafter was devoted to this successful enterprise and to the writing of history. His avocation led easily to the collection of Americana, and, after years of untiring effort and expenditure, resulted in the Bancroft Library, now located at the University of California, the largest collection of west-American historical material in the world. The assembling of this unusual library forms a unique chapter in literary history. Mr. Bancroft has a caustic pen and is a good hater. Among his various subjects —imperialism, Mormonism, the rise of



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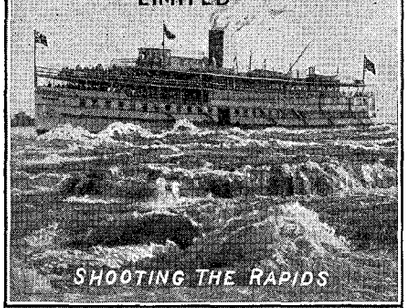

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civilization, migrations, high crime, graft, the injustice of law, labor, journalism, the Panama canal, and others—the most enlivening discussion is concerned with the history of San Francisco, especially in the early gold fever and the recent fight against municipal corruption. Mr. Bancroft is an ardent Progressive and regards Theodore Roosevelt as a President who "saved Christendom."

Of quite another texture is the life-record of John Bascom, once professor at Williams College and President of the University of Wisconsin. "Things Learned by Living" is an autobiography of the mind. The author's mental processes interest him more than the quiet events of his life. He is less concerned with the personal aspect than with the hope that the lessons which he has learned in the school of life may be summed up in some principle of philosophy, some law of action, which shall serve other men. Mr. Bascom cherishes no illusions. With a calm frankness that is sometimes startling, he analyzes the characters of his friends and colleagues. His portrait of Mark Hopkins, for instance, drawn elaborately with the finish and detail of a steel engraving, is not in the least idealistic. Ever serious, thoughtful, reticent, unemotional, positive in his convictions, sacrificing one position because of liberal religious tendencies and another because of the integrity of his political attitude, Mr. Bascom reaches the last period of his honorable life with a growing sense of the certainty of the coming of the kingdom of heaven in the earth. He who, beyond the fourscore years whose strength was anciently called labor and sorrow, can say in conclusion, "The world seems to me to be the very garden of God, resting under the first warm spring days of his love," has learned by living lessons profitable to his fellow men.

Each biography contains an excellent photograph of the author, which aids in the interpretation of his spirit and character. A comparison of the indices of these four books amusingly illustrates their differences. That of John Muir is full of wild-flowers, of "beasties" and the singing birds. Dr. Hosmer's is starred with the noble names of America's Hall of Fame. Mr. Bancroft's list of fourteen pages covers nearly all mystery and all knowledge, while Mr. Bascom, in lieu of an index provides a bibliography of his many serious books and baccalaureate addresses. One of these men has spent his life with Nature, another among the great men of heroic days, the third in the intense atmosphere of the contending social and political forces of our restless modern life in the newest part of the New World, the fourth in the classic shades of scholastic thought, and all

"have found life good,
And better, the better understood."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Ash, Edwin Lancelot. Faith and Suggestion. 12mo, pp. 153. Philadelphia: Peter Reilly. $1.25 net.

An extremely interesting book, whose main thesis is illustrated by the apparently authentic experiences of a girl, Dorothy Kerin, who certainly rivals Bernadette of Lourdes in what she tells us of the supernatural, or supersensuous. Mr. Ash states his idea of things as follows:

"We, being spirits, there is somewhere within our reach a vast reservoir of psychic (spiritual) power. And this idea is

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to-day assuming a more practical form than ever to many thinkers, in that they realize that the spiritual sphere whence this vast power takes origin, or wherein it is contained, can be approached by ourselves whenever we like—that under ordinary circumstances we probably largely depend (from the spiritual point of view) on sustenance derived therefrom."

There is a tone of earnestness pervading Mr. Ash's book which commands respect, and his views of mysticism are couched in language of modesty and fairness such as win the confidence of readers, even tho they can not quite follow the footsteps of Saint Theresa or Anthony of Padua.

Hill, Henry Wayland. The Champlain Tercentenary. 4to, pp. 534. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company.

This interesting monograph is the second edition of the report issued by the Tercentenary Commission. In its printed matter and wealth of illustration it is worthy of the occasion which suggested it, and both as a piece of ancient history and as a picture of a modern celebration of a great event it is valuable and interesting. The literary and semijournalistic part of the volume is of the first order, and the photographic reproductions are admirable.

La Follette, Robert M. La Follette's Autobiography. 8vo, pp. 807. Madison, Wis.: The Robert La Follette Co. $1.50.

Autobiographies are among the most entertaining and instructive of literary productions. To go no farther back than Rousseau's Confessions, planned probably on the model of Augustine's famous autobiography, a secularist version of a Christian experience, we find that no man can tell his own history as well as himself, and great men have issued such histories to vindicate themselves before the world. Newman needed such vindication in the "Apologia pro Vita Sua;" but Grant's luminous "Memoirs" dwelt more upon the war than upon the man.

This "Personal Narrative of Political Experiences," the subtitle of the volume before us, is in many ways interesting and remarkable as presenting the political struggles of the country for the past half century. A strong and ambitious leader, an incorruptible politician, a man whose relations as a citizen and the head of a family is stainless, here stands revealed suffused with that element of personal actuality which makes a brilliant career more plain and clear to us. The book is a valuable addition to biographical as well as to political history.

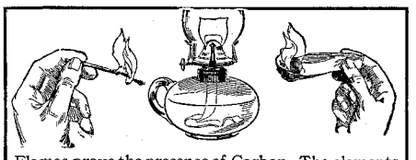
Goodyear, William Henry. Greek Refinements. 4to, pp. 227. The Yale University Press; London, Henry Frowde; Oxford, University Press.

By refinements, Mr. Goodyear means subtilties and niceties in linear design. This art critic is the first to introduce to his countrymen the conclusions of Prof. Carl Friederichs, Ernst Förster, and Jacob Burkhardt." These conclusions he has verified by personal observations made among the monuments antique and medieval, and the results of which are given us in this handsome and artistic work. The kernel of these discoveries is that the Greek architects and their successors employed neither the plumb-line nor the spirit-level. Their line was the curve. The exposition of this special subtilty or refinement in architecture is made by Mr. Goodyear an occasion for presenting to the reader a great

CARBON DEPOSIT—How to reduce it

Considerable nonsense is current about carbon deposit.

Any product that will burn must be largely carbonaceous.



Flames prove the presence of Carbon. The elements of carbon deposit always appear in the resulting smoke and ashes.

Lubricating oil will burn and is therefore plainly carbonaceous. Non-carbon oils can not exist.

But the amount of carbon deposited depends on the carburetion and gasoline combustion, and on the character of the gasoline, as well as on the lubricating oil itself and its fitness for the car.

The presence or absence of carbon deposit in no way determines the lubricating efficiency of the oil.

Under identical conditions, however, some lubricating oils will give much more carbon deposit than others. This is due, in part, to three conditions:

(1) The crude oil from which the lubricant was manufactured may have been unsuited to gas engine purposes.

(2) The oil may have been improperly manufactured or filtered.

(3) Its "body" may permit it to work too freely past the piston rings into the combustion chambers.

To reduce carbon deposit, it is absolutely necessary to use an oil whose "body" is suited to your piston clearance.

In our chart of recommendations (printed in part on the right) we specify oil of a "body" suited to the piston clearance and other lubricating conditions in each motor.

The oils themselves are scientifically manufactured from the crude bases best suited to motor car lubrication.

They are thoroughly filtered to remove free carbon and other impurities.

If you are particular about your fuel, and your carburetion and ignition, the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your car will put an end to unnecessary carbon troubles.

Motorists often select their lubricating oil with an indifference that is little short of reckless. The penalty is paid in a multiplicity of motor troubles.

If you use oil of less-correct "*body*," or of lower lubricating *quality* than that specified for your car in our chart, unnecessary friction must result. Serious damage will ultimately follow.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloil from dealers it is safest to purchase a full barrel, half-barrel or a *sealed* five-gallon, or one-gallon can.

Make certain that the name and our red Gargoyle appear on the container.

A booklet, containing our complete lubricating chart and points on lubrication, will be mailed on request.

Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example: "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc." means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil A. The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CARS	1909 Summer	1909 Winter	1910 Summer	1910 Winter	1911 Summer	1911 Winter	1912 Summer	1912 Winter	1913 Summer	1913 Winter
Abbott Detroit	.....	.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Alco	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
American	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Apperson	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	.....	.....
Avery	.....	.....	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	A
Brush	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac (1 cyl.)	A	B	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
" Com'l.	A	A	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Case	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chase	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Cole	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Columbia	A	E	E	E	A	A	A	A	A	A
" "Knight"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A
Couple Gear	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Daimler	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	A
" "Knight"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A
Darracq	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
De Dion	B	A	B	E	B	A	B	A	B	A
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Elmore	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	.....	.....
E. M. F.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	.....	.....
Fiat	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A
Flanders	.....	.....	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	.....	.....
" (6 cyl.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arc.
Ford	E	E	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	B	E	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l.	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
G. M. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Gramm	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Gramm-Lagan	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herreshoff	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hewitt (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E
Hudson	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile "20"	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" "32"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	Arc.
J. H. C. (air)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	B	A
" (water)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A
International	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	A	.....	.....
Interstate	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Isotta	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Itala	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	Arc.	.....	.....	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Kelly	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	.....	.....
Kelly Springfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arc.
Kissel-Kar	A	E	A	E	A	.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kline Kar	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Knox	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A
Krit	.....	.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lancia	B	A	B	A	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Locomobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lozier	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mack	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E
Marion	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmon	Arc.	Arc.	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Matheson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell (6 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	.....	.....
" (4 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.
Mercedes	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	A
" "Knight"	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mercer	.....	.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Michigan	.....	.....	Arc.	.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Minerva "Knight"	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moon	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
National	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige Detroit	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	Arc.	E	A	E	B
Panhard	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" "Knight"	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pathfinder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	Arc.
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pullman	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rambler	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rapid	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	.....	.....
Rayfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A
Regal	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Renault	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	A	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
S. G. V.	.....	.....	.....	.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Selden	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Simplex	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Speedwell	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" "Mead"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	Arc.
Stanley	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Stearns	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	.....	.....
" "Knight"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A
Stevens Duryea	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard-Dayton	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" "Knight"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	E	E	E	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Thomas	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	E	.....	.....
Walter	A	E	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Warren Detroit	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
White (Gas)	.....	.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Steam)	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Winton	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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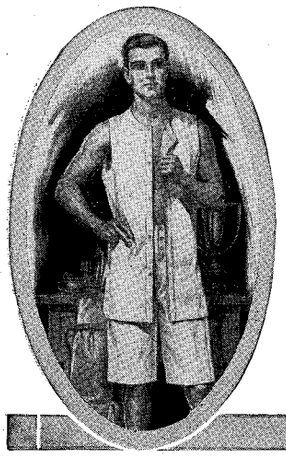

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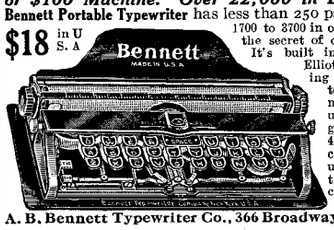

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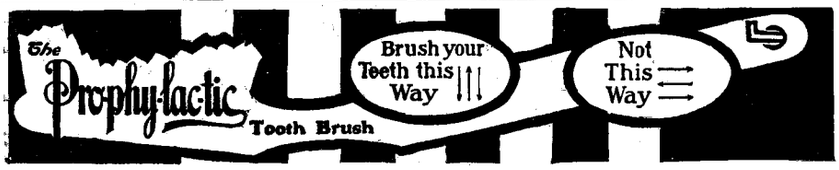

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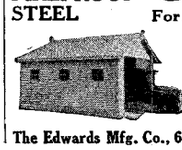

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array of art learning which is grouped with enthusiasm, exactitude, and grace. In his richly illustrated work the author must be credited with an independent, might we say original, disquisition which must be regarded as a valuable addition to the knowledge of Greek temple architecture. We wish we had space to quote from the chapter on "Explanation of the Greek Horizontal Curvatures and Vertical Inclinations" as given by Hoffer and Haack, as well as the extremely lucid theory of Mr. Goodyear himself. The subject is fascinating, and this art critic has dealt with it in a fascinating manner.

Parsons, Elsie Clews, Ph.D. The Old-Fashioned Woman. (Primitive Fancies About the Sex.) Pp. 321. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

In the present activity of thought on different phases of the woman movement, this book will be welcomed and read by many enthusiasts, but with different degrees of pleasure and profit. Feminism and antifeminism, we are told, are both "made up of primitive ideas." That is why their unwitting exponents "can be alike so dull and so exacting—if taken seriously." The author's style is scholarly, as we should expect it to be, but it is almost too ponderous, a bit too scholarly, if that criticism were allowable, and seems to tabulate rather than describe the mass of interesting and primitive ideas of the sex, its habits, customs, rules, and taboos, the illustrations of which are taken from every known tribe and country—Texan, African, Australian, North and South American, Indian, Russian, and Japanese. The object of the book seems to be slightly confused by long lists of facts, interesting as they are, but doubtless the thoughtful reader will be able to see how these primitive ideas still affect our own attitude toward women and their place in social, industrial, and political relations.

Garvice, Charles. A Farm in Creamland. Illustrated, cloth, pp. 392. New York: George H. Doran Co. $3 net.

There is a rich flavor about Mr. Garvice's entertaining book, which is appropriate to its title. The paper is smooth, heavy, luxurious, the photographs are generously frequent, and the book begins with a colored landscape by A. Carruthers Gould. Farming in North Devon is picturesque, but to an amateur not always financially profitable. Mr. Garvice's accounts balance on the right side, especially if the health and pleasure acquired among the profits are added to the sum total. With a pen experienced in the writing of fiction, Mr. Garvice sketches in genial fashion the charms of rural life, and incidentally the reader gains much information about natural history. With painful self-restraint the author spares us glowing descriptions of Devon scenery, which it surely would not have been painful to read. It is certainly delightful to see this admirable man of genius turn gaily from literary avocations to triumph over things practical. The anecdotes of Devon farmer folk are especially entertaining.

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CURRENT POETRY

PATRIOTISM was once a virtue common to poets. The greatest American poets have been thoroughly aware of their citizenship and eager to add to their country's honor in every way possible. But nowadays most of our verse-makers seem to be indifferent or even hostile to the Republic. Sometimes they pen diatribes against some real or fancied evil in American politics or economics, but they seldom celebrate the past or present glories of their country. For example, no poet puts the picturesque traditions of New York into verse, and one must go to the dry pages of history to read of Peter Stuyvesant, Anneke Jan, and the other interesting figures of the time when the Bowery was Bouwerie Lane. So it is with a sense of real pleasure that we find so eminent a poet as Dr. Henry Van Dyke devoting himself to a subject that is purely American. In *The Poetry Journal* appears "Texas: A Democratic Ode." This is a splendidly conceived poem, executed with admirable skill and quick with love of country. It is much too long to quote entire, but we take from it a stirring passage which commemorates the heroes who died for Texan freedom. The concluding stanza is simple and eloquent, and the whole passage is spirited and beautiful.

The Lone Star

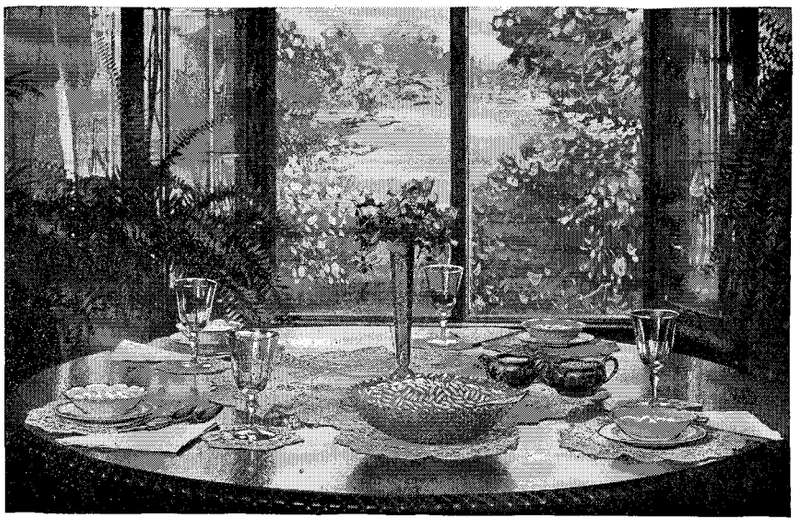
BY HENRY VAN DYKE

Behold a star appearing in the South—
A star that shines apart from other stars,
Ruddy and fierce like Mars!
Out of the reeking smoke of cannon's mouth
That veils the slaughter of the Alamo,
Where heroes face the foe,
One man against a score, with blood-choked breath
Shouting the watchword, "Victory or Death—"
Out of the dreadful cloud that settles low
On Goliad's plain,
Where thrice a hundred prisoners lie slain
Beneath the broken word of Mexico—
Out of the fog of factions and feuds
That ever drifts and broods
Above the bloody path of border war,
Leaps the Lone Star!

What light is this that does not dread the dark?
What star is this that fights a stormy way
To San Jacinto's field of victory?
It is the fiery spark
That burns within the breast
Of Anglo-Saxon men, who can not rest
Under a tyrant's sway;
The upward-leading ray
That guides the brave who give their lives away
Rather then not be free!
Oh, question not, but honor every name,
Travis and Crockett, Bowie, Bonham, Ward,
Fannin and King, all who drew the sword
And dared to die for Texas liberty!

Yea, write them all upon the roll of fame,
But no less love and equal honor give
To those who paid the longer sacrifice—
Austin and Houston, Burnet and Lamar,
And all the stalwart men who dared to live
Long years of service to the lonely star.

Great is the worth of such heroic souls
Amid the strenuous turmoil of their deeds,
They clearly speak of something that controls
The higher breeds of men by higher needs
Than bees content with honey in their hives!
Ah, not enough the narrow lives
On profitable toil intent!
And not enough the guerdons of success
Garnered in homes of affluent selfishness!
A noble discontent



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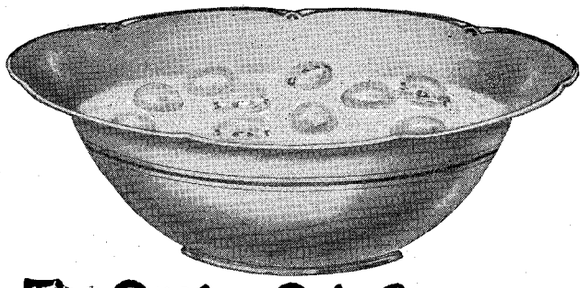

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To use the wider wings of human hope;
  A vision of the common good
Opens the prison-door of solitude;
  And, once beyond the wall
  Breathing the ampler air,
  The heart becomes aware
That life without a country is not life at all.
  A country worthy of a freeman's love;
  A country worthy of a good man's prayer;
  A country strong, and just, and brave and fair,
  A woman's form of beauty throned above
  The shrine where noble aspirations meet—
  To live for her is great, to die is sweet!

  Heirs of the rugged pioneers
  Who dreamed this dream and made it true,
  Remember that they dreamed for you.
  They did not fear their fate
  In those tempestuous years,
But put their trust in God, and with keen eyes,
Trained in the open air for looking far,
  They saw the many-million-acred land
  Won from the desert by their hand,
  Swiftly among the nations rise,
    Texas a sovereign State
    And on her brow a star!

The Gipsy and the Open Road have been the subject of many poems—of too many poems, perhaps—and they are the chief stock in trade of Mr. Kenneth Rand, whose musical "The Dirge of the Sea-Children, and Other Poems" has recently been published by Sherman French & Co. In spite of the triteness of his themes, most of his poems are so well made as to be decidedly worth reading. Those about the sea are particularly sincere and appealing. We are not speaking in disparagement of Mr. Rand's real talent when we say that there is a suggestion of Kipling about the romantic ballad which we quote below.

The Tops'l Schooner

BY KENNETH RAND

THE PIRATE CRAFT SPEAKS

You fear no more to see my sails
  Come sweeping up the seas,
Nor guard with pike and carronade
  Your laden argosies;
You never turn and run for it
  When the lookout bellows now,
"There's a low black tops'l schooner
  Just off the starboard bow!"

You trudge the sea in sordidness,
  And find a sordid grave;
Collision, ice, or hurricane,
  You'll die a burden-slave;
And never know the ecstasy
  Of a hot fight, hand-to-hand,
With a low black tops'l schooner
  A hundred leagues from land!

You'll never smell the powder,
  Nor feel your hair-roots rouse
When the long nine sends its warning
  Across your questing bows;
When the round-shot splits the foremast,
  And your sturdy spirits fail
As the low black tops'l schooner
  Pours men across your rail!

No more you'll rake the Indies
  With clumsy "ninety-fours,"
And strand on hidden coral's-reefs
  Off fever-ridden shores;
I showed your nimblest frigates
  The cleanest pair of heels—
The low black tops'l schooner
  That never dawn reveals!

For now my snuggest harbor
  Shall know me ne'er again,
And now my safest anchorage
  Shall wait for me in vain—

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References: Dun's or Bradstreet's, or any Wheeling bank.

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From Morgan down to Kidd,
The tops'l schooner's left for aye
The islands where she hid!

You'll fear no more to see my sails
Come sweeping up the seas,
Nor guard with pike and carronade
Your laden argosies;
You never turn and run for it
When the lookout bellows now,
"There's a low black tops'l schooner
Just off the starboard bow!"

The Nautilus prints two epigrams by Edwin Markham, epigrams so polished, so wise, and so beautiful as to make us jealous of the prose which takes up so much of this poet's time.

The Place of Peace

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

At the heart of the cyclone tearing the sky
And flinging the clouds and the towers by,
Is a place of central calm:
So here in the roar of mortal things,
I have a place where my spirit sings,
In the hollow of God's Palm.

The Hidden Glacier

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

There is not time for hate, O wasteful friend.
Put hate away until the ages end.
Have you an ancient wound? Forget the wrong—
Out in my West a forest loud with song
Towers high and green over a field of snow,
Over a glacier buried far below.

The July *Smart Set* contains a lovely Oriental lyric. We do not like the rime "pomegranate" and "fate," but nothing else mars the poem's beauty.

A Desert Song

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Strange was his garb, just a thing of tatters;
Strange was his lute, with its rude, rough strings;
Strange was his voice, but, forsooth, what matters
If the minstrel touches the heart when he sings!
And while over us, like a cresset, hung
The star of love, thus the minstrel sung.

Love, you come as the swallows
Out of the far away,
Out of the dream-dim hollows
Beyond the night and the day.

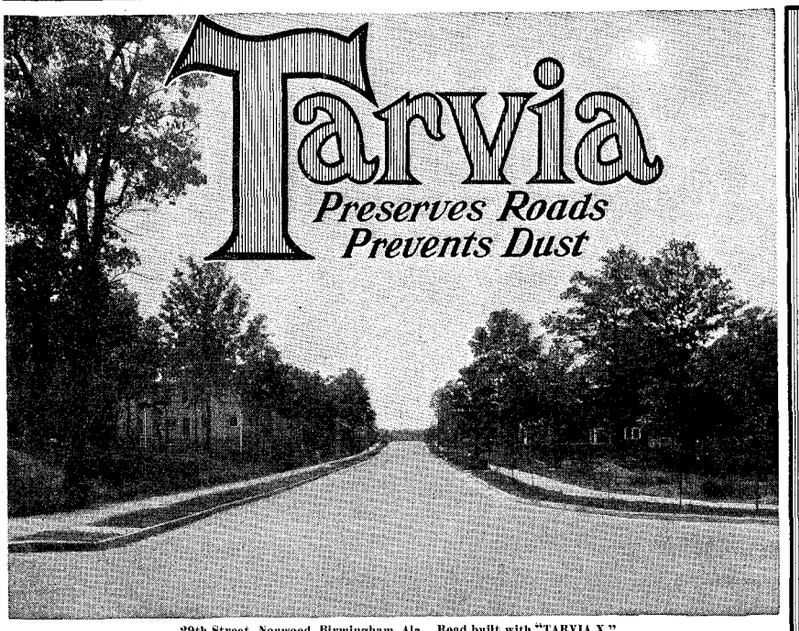
Like a lotus flower your face is,
Bright as the moon is bright,
And you make the desert places
A vision of lost delight!

Your blushes are filched from under
The skin of the pomegranate;
Your eyes are like wells of wonder;
Your lips bear the words of fate!

You banish brooding and sorrow,
And the djinns of black despair,
And we fain would forget to-morrow
In the shadow of your hair.

He ceased, and we heard the camels moaning,
And the jackals bark, as the night grew long;
And then to the desert wind's intoning
We slept, and dreamed of the minstrel's song!

Dialect verse is more or less out of fashion. The modern Irish poet sometimes gives his poem a musical Gaelic refrain, but otherwise he writes in the most "literary" English. Recently we found in *The Montrose Review* a poem in Scotch



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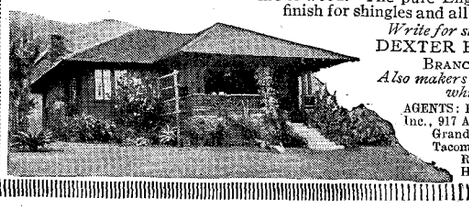

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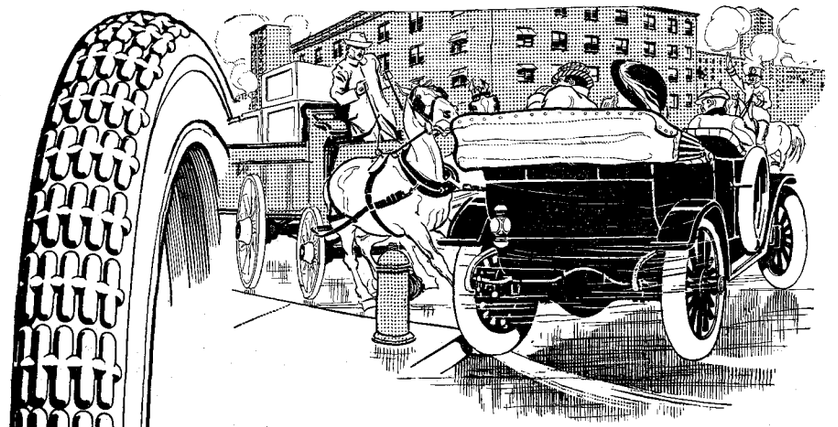

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dialect so spirited and so well phrased as to bring to mind the days when Burns and Hogg made this speech the medium of great poetry. The poem has thirteen stanzas and we give five of them below.

The Fechtin' Scot

By John Davidson

Auld Scotia's sons frae hills sae broon
Upon the fertile fields looked doon;
They ettled sair tae crack the croon
An' steal the kye
O' ony weel-fed Sassenach loon
They cu'd come by.

They had tae fecht. It was their meat
An' drink, an' nocht tae them sae sweet.
They'd fecht till they fell aff their feet
Wi'oot a swither.
An' gin they cudna' foemen meet
They'd fecht ilkither.

Sae on we gang—the roll is lang—
An' writ in mony a warlike sang,
Hoo doon oor enemies we dang
In bluidy fray;
An' aft, when a' seemed ga'ein' wrang,
We saved the day.

At Waterloo, on Crimea's stran',
Cawnpore, Delhi, an' Egypt's san',
The "kiltie" men aye took a han',
'Gainst the cauld steel
O' Scotia's sons wha daur'd tae stan'
Its weicht did feel.

An' nooadays, tho' fechts are fewer,
An' war is rare 'tween poo'er an' poo'er,
You'll fin' the Scot amang the stour,
An' aye afechtin',
Wi' voice an' pen giein' mony a clour
Whaur wrang needs richtin'.

Under its new management, it is rumored, *Harper's Weekly* will print no verse. We hope the report is false, for this magazine has been distinguished for the high quality of its poetry. In a recent issue appeared this charming song. It is a little too intense, perhaps, but it is full of life, and the bird seems very real and lovely.

A Linnet in the Brake

By Ethel Talbot Scheffauer

Little brother of my heart,
Come and speak with me.
I hear you shrilling and singing apart
In the waste by the hawthorn tree.
Little brother of my heart, I pray you
Come and speak with me.

Or, if you will not come
Where the boughs meet above,
Come to the orchard, the apple orchard,
Where the wild honey-gatherers hum,
And sing to me of love.

Little brother of my heart, I pray you
Fly not soon away.
All the love in my eyes shall pay you,
Little brother, if you stay.

Fly not forth in the bitter weather,
Questing treacherous lands.
Droop in my garden your proud wing-feather,
And feed from my hands.

Droop down the cruel wing-feather
That bids you fly,
And we will be joyous together
Under the cool sky.
Stay with me forever, heart's brother;
Ever we shall be more to each other
As the gold days go by.

Fly not forth to the wood, little brother—
Bleak is the wood, and gray;
Let us sing love-songs, one to the other,
The old songs, sad and gay.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A $10,000 BUSH LEAGUER

"RUBE" SCHAUER, who was purchased for $10,000 the other day by John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, made only two leaps from nowhere in the baseball world into a major-league job. He is the latest sensation in baseball circles, and if he lives up to the expectations of those who have watched him play on the Superior (Wisconsin) team of the Northern League, he will prove to be another Matthewson. Schauer was out of a job last spring, and signed a baseball contract as a last resort. After affixing his signature to the papers he sized up the various positions and decided to pitch his way to the front. Then he buckled himself down to business, with the result that the management of the New York Club paid for him the largest sum ever given for a Class C player. Only two other players in the history of baseball ever sold for larger sums on the auction block—O'Toole, of St. Paul, and Marquard, of Indianapolis. A Minneapolis dispatch to the New York *World* tells us something about the new "phenom":

Schauer was born and raised in a small Southern Minnesota town and has played baseball about as long as the average American youth. He always has been on a country town team until this spring. Never had he received a regular salary until Superior picked him up. He was not anxious to play baseball as a means of livelihood, but had ambitions to go to college and take a professional course. Early this spring he was out of a job, and his funds were at a low ebb when Superior tendered him a contract. Unlike most youngsters, he didn't snap at the chance. He hesitated at first and then refused to give a definite answer for several days. In the meantime he tried to get work more tasteful to him, but, this failing, he finally put his name to the document, which called for a salary of $110 per month.

Then he determined to earn his pay, and his record since last April shows how well he succeeded. His first appearance in professional baseball was made in Minneapolis the day the Northern League season opened on April 23. He worked for two-thirds of an inning and retired in favor of a pinch-hitter. The next day he was sent back and allowed only six hits, winning his game, 15 to 3, errors robbing him of a shut-out. From then on it was easy sailing. He leads the league in strike-outs, averaging about ten a game. He has pitched three one-hit games, a gang of two- and three-hit contests, and was robbed of a no-hit game by a scratch single in the ninth inning.

He has appeared in more games than any other pitcher in the league and is a glutton for work. He is a big, strong young fellow and would work every day if given a chance. He stands almost six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds.

The day after his sale to the Giants he

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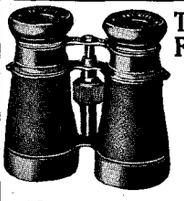

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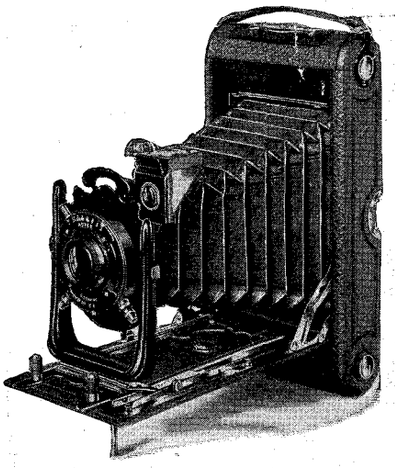

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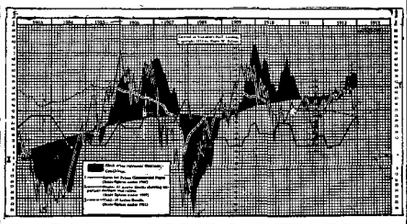

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signalized his rise to fame by beating Rube Waddell, now with the Virginia (Minn.) club. Schauer struck out ten men in seven innings against Waddell.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Difference.—"Is that man who is running around giving advice a lobbyist?"

"Certainly not. He is on Our Side of the argument."—*Washington Star.*

The New Eugenics.—MADGE—"Did Charlie ask your father last night?"

MARJORIE—"No; he forgot to bring his income-tax receipt."—*Town Topics.*

Family Pride.—PRISONER (to jailer)—"Put me in cell 38."

"What for?"

"It's the one father used to have."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Expected Too Much.—PASSENGER (in London tram-car)—"You're very clumsy with your feet, conductor."

CONDUCTOR—"What d' y' expect for a 'alfpenny a mile? Pavlover?"—*Punch.*

Using Him.—"Lie still there, and I won't hurt you. All I want is your money and your jewels, and then I'll git."

"All right, old man, and while you're searching for the jewels if you run across my dress-shirt studs I wish you'd put them out on the dresser. I haven't been able to find them for a month."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Power of Suggestion.—The man was hale and hearty at 10 A.M.

At 10:05 some one handed him a patent-medicine almanac.

The man glanced at it and became interested. He read it through from cover to cover.

At 10:35 he was suffering from diabetes, Bright's disease, malaria, dyspepsia, insomnia, lumbago, blood-poisoning, cancer of the stomach, sciatica, scrofula, and rheumatism.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

One for Exchange.—Sam had been apprehended by the sheriff for chicken-stealing. Being without funds he bided his accustomed time in the calaboose until the day of the trial. Still without funds, he was also sans counsel. Witnesses, also, he had none; of character witnesses there was total lack, for any one who testified to Sam's probity forthwith removed himself from the category of witnesses—that is, from the category of those who knew anything about the facts. Of this Sam was well aware.

"Sam Jackson, you are in custody of the law," announced the Judge. "The State provides counsel for those who lack it. I hereby appoint these two gentlemen present in court to defend you. Have you anything to say?"

Sam's face brightened at the Judge's words.

"Two lawyers, yo' Honah!" he exclaimed delightedly—and then with an engaging grin: "Yas, suh, yo' Honah—but ef it ain't crowdin' the law, cain't I swop off one of dem lawyers for a witness?"—*New York Evening Post.*

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¶ The chief advantage of a Bond investment is the fact that you *know* that you will receive a *regular fixed income* that can be counted upon in advance.

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Ordinary cans breed disease-spreading flies

Cheap, flimsy garbage cans quickly rust and become battered and split, their loose-fitting lid is soon lost—making them the worst possible breeding place for flies.

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are absolutely sanitary and *fly-proof*. Made of heavy galvanized steel, deeply corrugated, they will resist rust indefinitely and stand the roughest handling without becoming battered. The lid on a Witt can fits closely down over the rim, making the can air-tight, water-tight and odor-proof.

Witt's always looks neat and clean; lasts twice as long as the ordinary kind, yet costs but little more. Three sizes of each; ask your dealer to show them to you. If he hasn't Witt's, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. K, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Look for the Yellow Label.

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Untangle It Yourself.—"This article says oleomargarine is made of beef fat."

"Yes, and the person who eats lots of it will be fat."

"Well, if beef fat makes a person be fat that is nothing to beef at."—*Houston Post.*

A Rival.—"The equator is an imaginary line, running around the earth," said the boy who likes to tell what he has learned at school.

"An imaginary line," repeated the great railway financier, absent-mindedly. "Who is promoting it?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Keen Stab.—This is the fashion in which the Toronto *Mail and Empire* jabs holes in the atmosphere of municipal headquarters:

"An insane man was found wandering about the city hall. It is remarkable that anything peculiar was noted about his behavior."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Early Genius.—PROUD FATHER—"I tell you, sir, that boy of mine will be a wonder!"

FRIEND (wearily)—"What wonderful thing has he done now?"

PROUD FATHER—"Why, the other day he ate all the preserves in the pantry. I overheard him say, as he smeared the cat's face with the stuff. 'I'm sorry, Tom, to do this, but I can't have the old folks suspect me.'"—*Penny Pictorial.*

Prize Winner.—Another one has started, and promises to become a worthy successor to "How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?" Many heretical versions of the new teaser are at large, but the true form is as follows, and must be strictly adhered to by the faithful:

Bill had a bill-board and Bill had a board bill, and Bill's board bill bored Bill till Bill sold Bill's bill-board to pay Bill's board bill, and then Bill's board bill no longer bored Bill.—*New York Tribune.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 19.—Bulgaria sends an ultimatum to Servia, demanding the withdrawal within a week of all Servian troops from the territory claimed by Bulgaria.

The House of Commons officially closes the Marconi affair by accepting the apology of Chancellor Lloyd-George and Attorney-General Sir Rufus Isaacs and dropping the motion of censure.

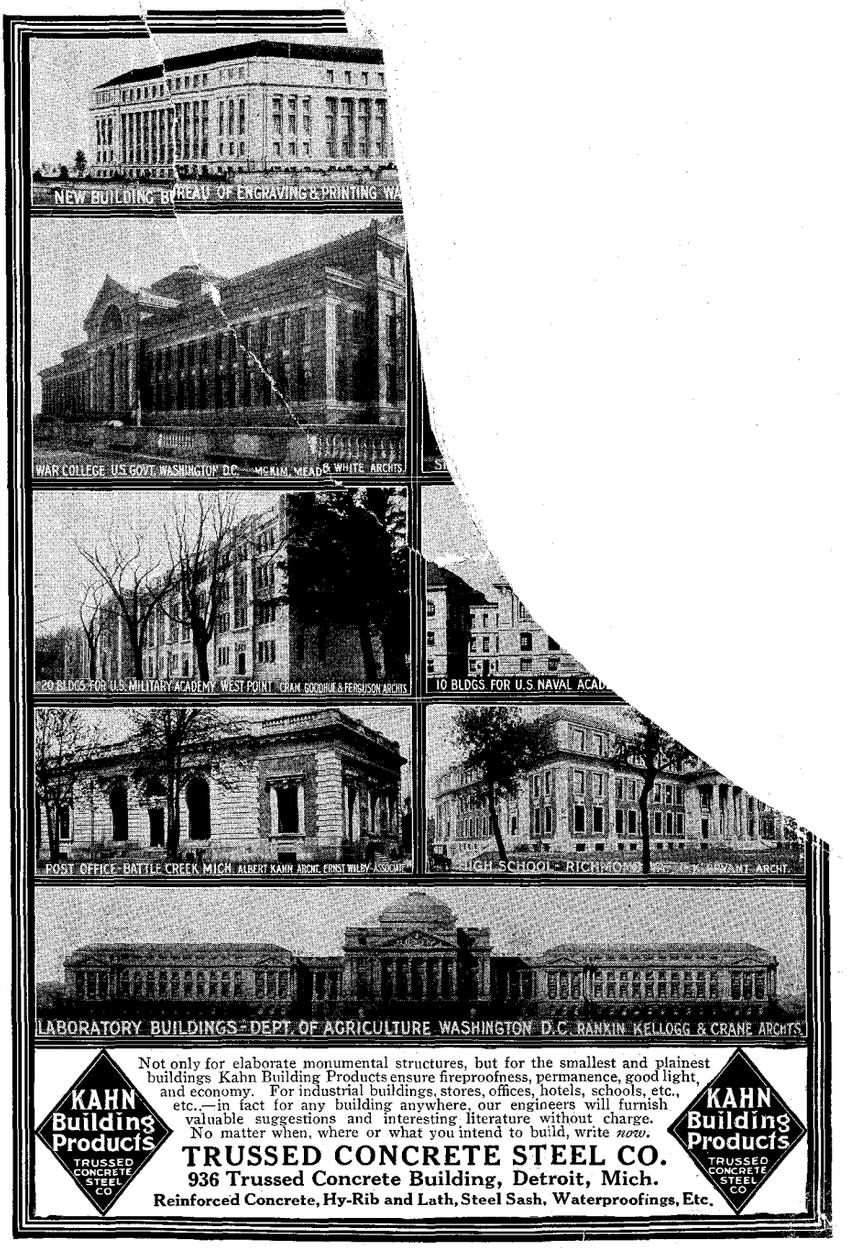
A son, the sixth child, is born to the King and Queen of Spain.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, is reelected president of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, in session at Budapest.

The Portuguese Parliament votes to abolish the Portuguese legation at the Vatican.

Eighty girl laborers are burned to death in a barn by villagers in the province of Poltava, Southern Russia, because they were imported there to take the places of local laborers.

June 20.—A Japanese Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs calls at the American Embassy in Tokyo and offers a second apology for the action of the persons who wrote on the walls of the embassy an inscription directed against the United States.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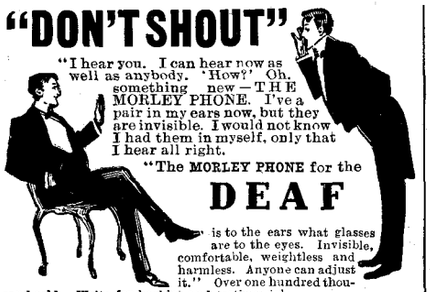

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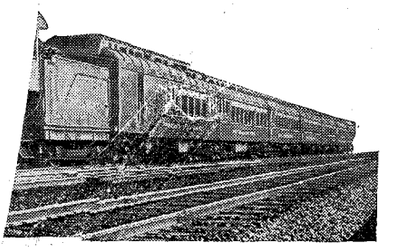

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... and Chicago

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H...dson Terminal	-	2.45 P. M.
- - - - -	-	9.45 A. M.
...GO - - - - -	-	12.40 P. M.
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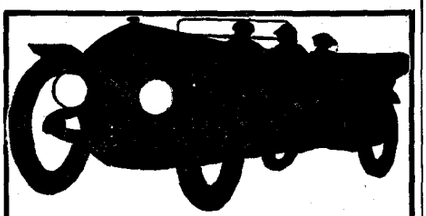

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The Australian Federal Cabinet resigns as a result of the recent elections, when the Liberals obtained a majority in the lower house.

Italian troops rout Arabs in a battle at Ettanyi, Tripoli.

Four thousand Mexican Federals defeat 5,000 rebels in a two-day battle at Ortiz, Sonora, say dispatches.

Bulgaria, in a note sent to Greece, assumes the same attitude that she took in her note addrest to the Servian Government. The note says Bulgaria declines to cease the concentration of her troops on the Greek lines or to demobilize her forces unless Greece consents to a joint occupation of the disputed territory.

June 21.—A French aviator, in the employ of Mexican rebels, kills fifty-two Federals at Ortiz, near the Arizona frontier, by dropping bombs, says a newspaper dispatch.

A new Danish Cabinet, with C. Th. Zahle as Premier, is formed.

Joseph Hume Cook, Liberal party leader, is asked to form a new Australian Cabinet.

June 23.—The Grashoeff gold medal of the Society of German Engineers, the blue ribbon of the German mechanical world, given annually to the man who has done preeminent work in the engineering field, is awarded to George Westinghouse, of Pittsburg, at a meeting of the society at Leipzig.

June 24.—President Raymond Poincaré, of France, arrives in London to visit King George.

King Peter asks M. Pastich, deposed Premier, to resume his office and reorganize the Servian Cabinet.

June 25.—After examining the London, Paris, and Berlin branches of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company, appraisers fix the value of the late J. P. Morgan's estate at $1,000,000, say cable dispatches.

A Belgrade dispatch says a Bulgarian force at Zletovo is defeated by Servians.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 19.—The Senate Finance Committee decides to change the basic income-tax exemption from $4,000, as in the House Bill, to $3,000, this applying only to single men and women.

June 21.—Among nominations sent to the Senate by President Wilson are those of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, N. J., to be Minister to the Netherlands, and John D. O'Rear, of Missouri, to be Minister to Bolivia.

June 23.—President Wilson reads an address to Congress setting forth the need of currency reform at the present session.

President Wilson signs the Sundry Civil Bill with a statement characterizing the labor and farmers' unions proviso as "unjustifiable."

Representative Frank E. Doremus, of Michigan, is chosen chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee of the Democratic party.

June 24.—Meredith Nicholson, the Indiana novelist, declines the appointment as Minister to Portugal, because he prefers not to bring up his children in Lisbon.

President Wilson accepts by wire the resignation of United States District Attorney McNab, of San Francisco, and orders the immediate prosecution of the delayed Federal cases which caused the latter's retirement.

Because of Governor Cole L. Blease's attitude toward the enforcement of the Federal militia law, A. L. Mills, Chief of Staff of Militia Affairs, U. S. A., orders that no further Federal assistance, either in personnel or equipment, be furnished South Carolina militia.

June 25.—The caucus of Democratic Senators places sugar and wool on the free list in the Underwood Bill, only six voting no.

The House Democratic caucus decides on the immediate abolition of the United States Commerce Court.

GENERAL

June 18.—An official report says General Pershing lost fourteen men during four days' fighting with a Jolo tribe in the Philippines.

June 19.—A windstorm sweeps over the Florida Keys and many lives are lost.

Governor Tener signs a bill making electrocution the penalty for first degree murder.

June 20.—Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, the Episcopal missionary, announces in a cable dispatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, that he reached the summit of the highest peak of Mount McKinley, with three companions, June 7.

The College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, rejected a donation of $1,000,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

June 21.—The Syracuse crew wins the 'Varsity boat race at Poughkeepsie.

June 22.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg on the scene of the engagement is begun.

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